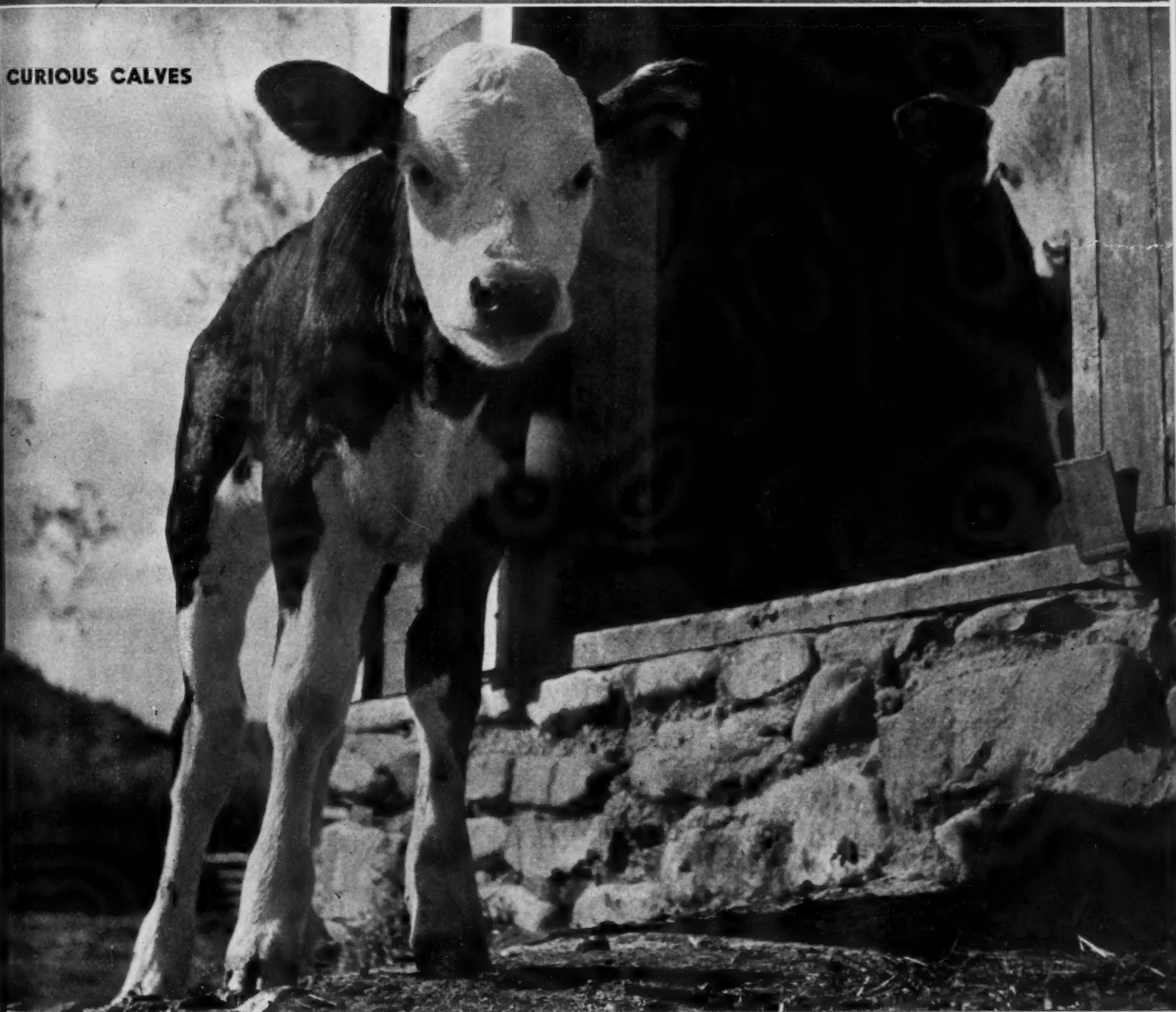


AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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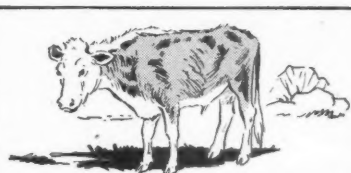
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Is Hidden Hunger

**Wasting Your
Costly Proteins
Here?**



What is Hidden Hunger

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Hidden Hunger is often directly due to lack of salt.

Livestock gain weight faster with less feed, when fed Salt *Free Choice*

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Often this hidden hunger is satisfied with such an inexpensive feed as salt.

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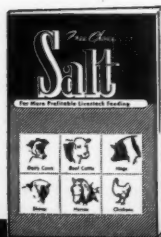
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TO THE
EDITOR

ALL'S WELL IN OKLAHOMA

It is the belief of the cattlemen that it has been a long time since they have seen cattle doing as well as this year. Right now, (May 15) I believe the animals are gaining 3 pounds a day on grass. We have had sufficient moisture and no floods, to give us maximum growth of grass and without the cattle being washy. . . . There are approximately 220,000 head in the county this year. Believe there is a larger number of good native Hereford steers on grass than there has been in the past. More of the ranchers who have breeding herds are keeping their steers over until they are two-year-olds, wintering them well and finishing them on grass.—**HAROLD K. SHEARHART**, Osage County agent, Okla.

PROSPECTS ENCOURAGING

We are having very beneficial moisture in this area. It has been coming down quite heavily for several days. Stock dams are not getting any water in them, however, since we have a heavy grass cover around here and that of course causes the water to soak in rather than fill water holes and dams. Cattle in the area look very good; calving is pretty well out of the way, with low calving loss being the general situation. Prospects are now excellent for good hay cuts, with alfalfa coming in great shape. There is also quite a lot of crested wheat-grass to be hayed this year.—**EARL ERLANDSON**, Jackson County, S. D.

RAIN, RAIN, COME AGAIN!

We have been very busy gathering our cattle but we are almost finished. We have good feed but, as usual in Arizona, are hoping for more rain.—**MRS. C. E. KOONTZ**, Yavapai County, Ariz.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER 2, COLO.

F. E. MOLLIN.....Managing Editor
DAVID O. APPLETON.....Editor
RADFORD HALL.....Business Manager

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

OPA Mismanagement

DURING the war it was pretty generally conceded that some kind of price control was essential. It had then, under the patriotic urges of the moment, much better general backing than it can possibly have in peacetimes. A year ago, with the end of the war in sight, OPA officials petitioned Congress for a year's extension of the act, telling how important it was that there should not be run-away inflation during the reconversion period. Congress, despite the growing tide of complaints against the administration of the act, heeded the plea and extended the law with only minor changes. Now again OPA is turning loose floods of oratory and tons of literature in an effort to persuade Congress and the country that its life must be continued and that without it there will be run-away inflation and utter chaos and disaster; but this time the chorus of complaints is too loud to ignore.

No one who has followed closely the testimony given before the various committees of Congress can have the slightest doubt that the OPA has seriously retarded production in many important lines. Furthermore, it has changed its firmly announced plan of decontrolling item by item as fast as the supply and demand situation warranted, so that now it is willing to decontrol only the minor items of little importance, while on other items, despite heavy supply, such as gasoline and poultry, excuses are found why the consideration of decontrol must be tied up with something else. It would almost appear that OPA hopes to promote scarcity in order to be able to convince Congress of the need to continue control.

In meats, we have a different story. Production is heavy, judged by any pre-war standard, but admittedly the supply today is not equal to the sharply increased demand. If all available product was going through normal distributive channels, then OPA would have a good case as to why the controls should be continued, but the facts are that only a very small percentage of the available supply is going through these normal channels. From all over the country, not only in the metropolitan cities, but in small cities and towns right in the heart of cattle producing sections, come the same stories of extreme shortages of meat. Clearly, we have now reached the point where OPA can no longer control; where the black market is entirely dominant; and where fairness to the producers, feeders and consumers alike demands that the controls should be lifted and sanity brought into the situation as rapidly as possible.

Up until very recently consumers generally, fed almost entirely on OPA propaganda, have believed that it was in their interest to support the continuance of that agency. So far as meat is concerned, now there is substantial evidence of a change in sentiment. Strong editorials in papers like the New York Times and in the Saturday Evening Post tell of this changed view; the Post headed its editorial, "You can't eat price ceilings or wear them to church," and the consumers generally are coming to the conclusion that they would rather be able to buy meat or butter and pay the price it affords in the market than to have a low ceiling price and not be able to get the commodity.

Pages could be devoted to telling the story of the unbelievable things which OPA has done in the way of pricing inferior quality items made by new manufacturers at higher prices than good quality standard items of factories closed on account of red tape because new price ceilings cannot be promulgated for weeks after agreement has been reached; of demands that articles be manufactured at a loss, if the same outfit was making something else at a profit; of robbing Peter to pay Paul in a thousand different ways. They all add up to the fact that the administrator is not merely trying to control prices in accordance with the original concept of the law but, instead, to rewrite the rules and restrict the freedoms under which American industry has always operated.

Bulls From Brazil

FLASH! Fifteen-day quarantine at Mexican border ordered; cattle importers must have permit from BAI agent and furnish approved quarantine facilities; animals originating outside Mexico to remain in Mexico six months, exclusive of quarantine period required prior to Mexican entry, before applying for entry to U. S.

MANY years ago, Dr. John R. Mohler, then chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, was far-sighted enough to negotiate a treaty between Mexico and the United States (and a similar one with Canada) which provided that neither country would accept imports of cattle from any country or zone where foot-and-mouth disease, or other extremely contagious disease, existed. It is unfortunate that the word "zone" was included in the text of the treaty because it has now provided a loophole by which Mexico is evading the plain intent and purpose of the instrument.

Last fall, a shipment of a little over 100 Brahma bulls was imported into Mexico from Brazil, unloaded and held in quarantine for a few weeks on the Island of Sacrificios, just a few miles out from the harbor of Vera Cruz. Later, some of these bulls were brought on into the United States, as there is nothing in our present regulations to prevent such entry once it is certified that they have been in Mexico for at least 60 days.

Our Bureau of Animal Industry made vigorous protest last fall against this first shipment, indicating plainly that this country considered it a violation of the treaty. Nevertheless, early in April another and larger shipment (some 326 or 327 head) was sent from Brazil and (Please turn to Page 31)

World Famine

IT IS HARD for us, even with figures and facts before us, to realize the dire need for food in a large part of the world. Herbert Hoover, in a report on his return from Europe, gave this vivid picture:

"If 800,000,000 people should receive no more relief, and if we assume that their own remaining resources could be evenly distributed, which they could not, the measure of their hunger with the caloric yardstick is about as follows: (Americans average about 2,900 calories per day) About 100,000,000 people would be reduced to the 2,000 calory level; about 100,000,000 more people would be reduced to an 1,800 calory level; about 150,000,000 more would be reduced to a 1,500 calory level; about 150,000,000 more would be reduced to a 1,200 calory level; and about 300,000,000 more would be reduced to 900 calory level or below—and that is slow death."

In the call of the starving for help, the stockman is put in a particularly difficult position. He must supply meat for the domestic consumer and must feed his stock to do it, he must preserve his own means of livelihood and at the same time help feed the hungry.

As pointed out elsewhere in this magazine, it must be emphasized that the stockman or the livestock feeder is in no way responsible for any deficit in America's shipments of grain to the needy peoples of the world. He must continue to use feeds in his production. He must not go too far in liquidation of the raw material that will furnish meat for the years to come. He cannot shut down his plant at will.

Nevertheless, in maintaining his operations at a proper level, the rancher or farmer can and will help in supplying grain for those who are starving . . . by examining more closely than ever his feeding practices to save every possible bushel of grain, by following the simple practice of culling unproductive stock; by avoiding overfinishing. Willingly and humanely he has always given help where it was needed. He will do it again.



OPA Fight Continues

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CATTLEMEN were still active in fighting continuation of OPA ceilings and subsidies on beef and cattle. First they appeared before the House agricultural committee, then they testified in Senate agricultural committee hearings and finally before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

The cattlemen confined their statements to controls on meats, showing how the controls have created black markets in purchases of corn for feeding cattle as well as in the retailing fields, stressing the hidden cost to consumers of subsidies and their inflationary effects, pointing out the uncertainties that face the cattle feeders under changing regulations and expressing the belief that meat prices would not rise to a level higher than, if as high as, now exists under the widespread black market.

Packers' spokesmen highlighted the black market menace in meat in their presentation by charts of results of a survey showing that five out of six markets were selling meat at over-ceiling prices often necessary to cover operating margins.

(A press story in mid-May said that 1,000 retail butcher shops in New York closed their doors because of the black market situation. The attorney for the group said "we are fed up with the black market. We are fed up with endangering ourselves and facing a possible jail sentence in order to earn a livelihood. The consumer cannot get meat at OPA prices. We must stop the black market.")

Other witnesses for the packers showed photographs of actual slaughtering methods used by shade-tree or barnyard killers and their unsanitary and dangerous methods of handling meat; presented charts showing that no slaughterer can pay more than maximum permitted cattle prices and sell at dressed beef ceilings without losing on his operations.

Meat Retailers Join Opposition

The retail meat dealers likewise asked that controls end on meat. They said the law has made crooks out of legitimate retailers and consumers and caused lack of respect for all laws and that OPA has caused persecution of innocent and unintentional violators and has not prosecuted those definitely guilty of violations.

The retailers' organization believed that lifting of controls would cause probably a 2-cent to a possible 5-cent higher price than ceiling prices of today but that this is not so much as the overcharges made in the black market.

The Senate banking committee is now busy writing amendments to S. 2028 which would extend price control for one year (in contrast to the House-passed H. R. 6042 which extends it nine months).

The House bill would end meat subsidies on June 30 (all subsidies on Dec. 21) with corresponding increases in ceilings, calls for production cost plus a reasonable profit on other products and authorizes the agriculture secretary to end controls on agricultural items as they reach 1941 levels of production.

A. A. Smith, vice-president of the American National Live Stock Association, gave the Senate banking committee figures on "some surprising changes that have recently taken place." He quoted shipping statistics from his home town, Sterling, Colo.:

"From Jan. 1, 1946, to Mar. 31, 1946, there were shipped from Sterling, Colo., 588 cars of cattle. Assuming that all shipments the destinations of which were Colorado and Nebraska points went to



A. A. Smith, testifying before the Senate banking committee.

Denver and Omaha public markets, there were left 253 cars, or 43 per cent, that did not go to public markets."

And market figures from Omaha:

1946	Bought by Local Packers		Bought by Others		Beef Shipped Out by Others and % of Packer Purchases	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Feb. 26	7,332	51	6,915		4,150	56
Mar. 14	3,554	51	3,304		2,500	70
Apr. 15	2,204	20	8,563		6,100	276
Apr. 16	2,419	22	8,105		6,000	248
Apr. 17	1,680	21	6,072		4,650	276

Shipments out are given as beef and by carloads with the figure of 25 head per car.

And more figures from Denver:

	Receipts (Mostly Fat Cattle)	Bought by Three Big Packers
Monday, Apr. 8, 1946	7,000	639
Week ending Apr. 5	13,800	1,451
Monday, Apr. 15	5,000	143
Tuesday, Apr. 16	2,700	82

And, from the Department of Commerce and USDA, these:

"At beginning of price control there were 1,492 licensed slaughterers. There were as of July 1, 1945, according to Department of Agriculture, not counting farm slaughterers, over 26,000 licensed slaughterers."

And from another government source this information:

"As of February, 1946, a little over 12,000 slaughterers were receiving subsidies. This indicates that 14,000 do not claim subsidies."

"Now what is the significance of these

(Continued on Page 32)

The Meat Controls

A report by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry which studied the production and distribution of livestock as affected by controls found (1) that livestock and meat controls have completely broken down, (2) that most meat is being sold at black market prices, (3) that with an excessive inventory of cattle there are severe shortages of meat in some places because of black markets, that (4) the price squeeze has forced many slaughterers out of business, that (5) the black market is imperiling the nation's health, causing economic loss and creating disrespect for all laws. "Four years of experience with government controls, culminating in the present scandalous situation, shows conclusively the impossibility of controlling livestock and meat prices and meat distribution through government laws," the committee said. Conclusion was that "controls should be removed."

* * *

The order placing slaughterers under quota rules evidently is not working. After several weeks of operation under it, packers through the American Meat Institute reported about a third of capacity production on beef and later revised this to one-fourth of capacity. They said that black marketeers were expanding their operations to lamb, which carries ceilings at the wholesale and retail levels.

* * *

Fred W. Hoffman, president of the Cudahy Packing Co., said that "restoration of livestock quota rules does not eliminate the paramount necessity of enforcement of OPA regulations." He said that "elimination of the subsidy to violators does not of itself dispense with violations any more than heretofore since black market operators can still operate at substantial profits without subsidies." . . . E. F. Forbes, president of the Western States Meat Packers Association, said that the quota orders "would not change the deplorable conditions that have developed." "The only practical thing to do is to remove the controls on meat and livestock," he said.

* * *

But the OPA says that the new slaughter program has these effects: Total livestock numbers slaughtered are not reduced, and prices are not reduced below ceilings; new buyers who have entered the market in recent months cannot buy cattle, so that slaughterers who furnish to retail stores have better supplies; slaughterers who greatly increased their kill after wartime restrictions were lifted are now held to the same proportion of total slaughter as they handled in 1944; the program will help strangle the black market in meat and get a fairer and more even distribution into retail markets.

A survey of * * * food and grocery products conducted by (Continued on Page 24)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



California and Its Range Cattle

By Herbert O. Brayer

Research Director, Western Range
Cattle Industry Study

(With this second installment of California's cattle history, the PRODUCER adds an international touch to its pages. Shortly after completing the first part of the story, which appeared last month, the author embarked for Great Britain for a year of projected research work on the background of that part of America's range cattle industry which had its roots in England. . . . The age of speed proves particularly gratifying in this instance, since the words printed herewith were mailed by Mr. Brayer just three days before they reached the editorial desk in Denver, in time to make the June issue.—Ed.)

IT WAS DURING THE EARLY American period in California, from 1848 to 1862, that the range industry reached its zenith. According to the incomplete census of 1850, there were 253,599 range cattle in the counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, Monterey, San Francisco, along the south central coastal area and on the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin River valleys.

A fair balance between supply and demand in the period just previous to 1849 resulted in a level of production adequate for current needs (beef hides and tallow) without the necessity of capacity grazing or the evils of overgrazing. The wealth resulting from the range industry formed the basis of the pastoral economy of the territory until the inrush of hundreds of thousands of frantic gold seekers after 1848 completely altered the traditional patterns of California life.

With thousands of Argonauts pouring in monthly by covered wagon and pack trains across the overland trails and by ships from almost every maritime nation, it was not long before the range industry began to feel the pressure of an unprecedented demand for fresh beef. Cattlemen were ill prepared, for only a small proportion of their herds was essentially beef stock. The large, rangy Spanish stock was raised largely for hides and tallow, and its meat was poor, stringy and tough. Despite such conditions prices soared on all grades, rising from an average of from \$2 to \$4 a head to from \$20 to \$40 and higher. In San Francisco in 1849 prices as high as \$75

per head for domestic cattle were not uncommon. From southern and central ranges stockmen drove huge herds directly to the gold fields and camps where butchers accepted delivery on arrival. The demand soon outstripped the supply and southern counties found themselves in danger of having their herds depleted. Ruinous marketing of even base stock threatened to cripple the range industry. Even the arrival of large trail herds from Texas, Iowa, Illinois and Baja California failed to satiate the beef-hungry throngs of gold seekers. Cattlemen reaped a rich harvest.

A New State Law

A combination in 1851 of heavy drouth losses, Indian depredations, rustling and increased farming operations in the watered valleys led to the enactment by the new state legislature of a livestock code to protect the industry. Farmers were required to fence their croplands and the cowman was freed of responsibility for damage caused by his cattle on unfenced or poorly enclosed fields. Range judges were provided to settle disputes and regulations governing branding, round-ups, bills of transfer and sale were en-

acted. With such protection the future of the industry with its open and unrestricted ranges seemed assured.

Heavy importations of cheap eastern stock continued through 1854. In July, 1853, it was estimated that more than 300,000 cattle would have crossed the trails to Oregon and California before the end of the season. By the end of the following year fully 20 per cent of the 317,307 cattle in California were of the "American" breeds (as contrasted with Spanish cattle). Graded American cattle instead of the traditional Mexican stock became important; they were heavier and their meat commanded a better market. Although Devon and Durham strains were frequent among the new herds, no one breed was dominant. After 1854 the State Agriculture Society led a movement to improve the California herds. American bulls were purchased from the Mormons at San Bernardino or trailed in across the plains. During the 60's the breeding up of native herds became popular throughout the state.

A large number of non-Hispanic cattlemen entered the stock raising field and by the end of the 50's it was clearly evident that from the chaotic and expansive nature of the gold rush era there was developing a new range industry with more and more emphasis upon American domination and a diminishing control by the older Spanish-Mexican stockmen. Traditional methods and principles were also under attack. The old relationship between the number of cattle and the amount of land available to the grower was at an end. Cattle ownership was no longer dependent upon land ownership. With vast areas of public domain available, the only prime factor to the new stock raiser was the initial cost of his herd. "Shoestring" operators with but a quarter section of

their own and little other means settled in the coastal areas where the grasses were good, the climate mild and markets readily accessible.

Disaster

Though it produced an era of unprecedented wealth, the gold rush period contained the seeds of an unprecedented disaster. Throughout the 50's, reoccurring drouths combined with the rapid overstocking of ranges to threaten the position of even the larger cattle growers. Some sought new pastures to the north for their expanding herds, but these were no longer readily available in desirable areas. By the end of the decade the situation was serious if not desperate. The rush of Argonauts had tapered off and some disappointed gold seekers were going back to their old homes. California could no longer consume all the beef produced from its greatly overexpanded herds and there was no transportation available to take cattle to other possible markets. Prices now fell with almost the same rapidity as they had risen a decade before; beef sold for 2½ cents a pound in San Francisco. The reported 3,000,000 head of cattle in California (more than three times the official though unreliable census figure) were a drug on the market. Aroused farmers seeing their fields destroyed by wandering bands of cattle, and without legal recourse, demanded the repeal of the fence law. Cattlemen voluntarily reduced their herds by holding regular "kills" during 1861 and 1862 at which thousands of cattle were slaughtered for only their hides and tallow. Fresh meat was fed to the hogs or left to rot in the fields. Such melancholy conditions in 1861 marked the end of the "old era," for the events of 1862 were to alter completely the traditional character of the range industry.

In the spring of 1862 the effects of a dry winter began to be felt. Serious drouth conditions prevailed throughout the California range country. What grass there was wilted and dried up or was quickly exhausted by hungry herds. By fall conditions were critical. Some southern cattlemen drove their herds to Baja California while others sought grass in the highland areas to the north and west. Winter rains were negligible and by spring of 1863 the effects of the disaster were evident throughout the "cow country." A grasshopper infestation further reduced such grasses as had appeared. Cattle died by the thousands and only their hides could be salvaged. Still unabated, the drouth continued into 1864 with widespread death and starvation literally wiping out herds throughout the range country. Frantic stockmen continued, belatedly, to move the pitiful remnants of their stock to remote inland areas and to neighboring states, but only a relatively few head were in condition for such drives. Some sought to market what remained, realizing only \$1.50 to \$2 per animal—most of which was valueless except for its hide and a few pounds of tallow.

When, late in 1865 and early in 1866, winter rains finally broke the long drouth, California was no longer overstocked with cattle. Losses ran from 38 per cent in the Sacramento area, and 44 per cent in Southern California counties, to 81 per cent in the Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Monterey ranges. Many stockmen failed completely, while even the large rancheros were forced to part with large areas of their hereditary land grants in order to save themselves from outright bankruptcy and to provide funds with which to restock their remaining ranges. Foreclosed mortgages—an occupational characteristic of the range industry—and tax sales took a



A bunch of California cowboys talking things up.

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heavy toll of the older stockmen as well as the newcomers.

Despite widespread predictions, the California cattle industry did not die with the drouth. New blood entered the business and new factors led to its rebuilding. The dearth of beef cattle led to a renewed demand and a consequent rise in prices (from 5 cents a pound in 1862 to 14 cents per pound in 1867). Texas trail cattle, frozen in 1861 by the outbreak of the Civil War, appeared again in California in 1866. Herds from Utah, Oregon and Sonora were brought in to fill the now understocked range lands. To such new stock were added thousands of head of American cattle brought from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and other states by new waves of immigrants. By 1870 California's herds had recouped in numbers a large part of the losses suffered during the drouth. There was a real difference, however, in the range areas. The northern mountain counties became major stock raising districts, while Southern California and the Sacramento area—the great traditional California range regions—were but slowly restocked. Other occupations had gained strong footholds in these areas at the expense of the cowman. By 1870 the south central coastal area—above Los Angeles—had lost its supremacy as headquarters for the range industry to the San Joaquin Valley. The San Francisco region also recovered slowly as new agricultural pursuits and dairying took over areas once dominated by the range herds.

An Industry in the Rough

The range industry in 1870 remained essentially the loosely organized business of the Mexican period, characterized by open, unfenced ranges, no shelters or supplementary feeding, protected by range and fence laws. Taxes were low on unimproved lands and production costs were still relatively a negligible factor. American-Spanish (Mexican) hybrid cattle dominated the herds and there was but little organized effort toward upbreeding in spite of the fact that the cattle were now characteristically more American in appearance than Spanish.

By 1870, however, forces were already evident which were to alter the entire character of cattle raising in California during the ensuing two decades: (1) the rapid increase in settlement and increased agricultural activity were already reducing the open range land; (2) new, heavier breeds of cattle, better meat producers, were appearing in appreciable numbers; (3) the old fence laws which favored the stockmen were under sharply increasing attack by farm groups supported by large and politically powerful commercial interests; (4) a vociferous and influential group was openly attacking the large land grant owners and challenging their right to

(Continued on Page 27)

ERADICATION OF CATTLE GRUBS

By H. R. SMITH

Gen. Mgr., National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board

Cattle grubs (warbles) have increased to the extent that every state in the Union has many infested herds.

Hide Damage

Records from slaughtering establishments show that in 1945 more than one-third of all cattle hides in the United States contained grub holes and were sold at a discount. To a large extent the damage is seasonal, according to latitude, ranging from a low of 20 per cent to as high as 75 per cent in certain areas.

In southern Texas the damage is greatest in the fall; in Montana and other northern states, in the spring and early summer. The holes are most numerous in the thickest and best part of the hide—the back—and the supply of leather suitable for shoe soles is thus greatly curtailed.

Meat Condemned

In all cases, after the hide is removed there is a mass of yellowish, gelatinous inedible meat beneath the grub holes that must be trimmed out of the carcasses, causing a waste of approximately 12,000,000 pounds of product in 1945.

Meat and Milk Production Lessened

But the destruction of leather and meat is small in comparison with the losses to cattle raisers, feeders and dairymen resulting from the irritation when the larvae, hatched from the eggs deposited on the hair by heel flies, bore through the skin and on through the body tissue, emerging months later from holes cut through the skin at the back.

Recent feeding tests show average individual daily gains one-fourth-pound

greater where the grubs have been killed than on the untreated grubby cattle for a period of 60 days following the treatment. There must be some irritation from grubs that the treatment has killed, especially from those that do not drop out but are gradually absorbed in the system. Unquestionably, cattle entirely free from grubs would show substantially larger daily gains than untreated grubby cattle fed under like conditions during the entire nine months that transpire from the time the larvae bore through the skin on the legs, increasing in size from sucking the animal's blood, until they emerge from the back, three-fourths of an inch long.

If the reduced meat and milk production caused by cattle grubs could be determined, the Department of Agriculture estimate of \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 total annual loss would probably be at least the larger figure.

New Treatment Effective

Now that we have an effective treatment to kill the grubs before the heel flies mature, destroying the life cycle, why do we wait longer to banish this menace? According to the records of the Bureau of Entomology, a total of 3,196,956 cattle was treated successfully with rotenone to kill grubs in the states west of the Mississippi during the fall of 1944 and the spring of 1945. A much larger number was treated in the fall of 1945 and the spring of 1946, limited only by the available supply of rotenone. We are assured by this bureau that by the fall of 1946 the supply will be adequate for all requirements.

During the war importations from the East Indies of the ground roots of the



Portion of a cattle hide showing damage done by grub holes in region of the back.

derris plant containing 5 per cent rotenone were stopped. We did get from South America, even under adverse shipping conditions, a fair quantity of the ground roots of cube; also 5 per cent rotenone. From now on the supply of both will be greatly increased.

County Area Treatment; Federal and State Aid Needed

Enough individual herds have been treated successfully to undertake the eradication of cattle grubs in all herds, county by county. To get the cooperation of all owners of infested herds in any county, there is great need of a federal appropriation conditional upon state or county funds appropriated in amounts at least equal to federal allotments to provide rotenone, equipment and supervision, the owner to furnish the labor. The majority of the cattle owners in many counties would be willing to pay the entire expense, but there is always a minority who, for financial or other reasons, will not cooperate without this aid. If any infested herds are untreated, they will reinfest adjoining herds to prevent a thorough clean-up.

That this is in the national interest there can be no question. Nothing contributes more to the general welfare than cattle, for they convert certain forms of roughage that would otherwise be wasted into highly nutritious meat and milk. They encourage the growing of legumes—clover, alfalfa, lespedeza, etc., that take nitrogen from the air. The manure therefrom increases land productivity and national wealth.

We need more cattle. For several years preceding World War II our importations of beef greatly exceeded our exports. Anything that is a handicap to the cattle industry is of national concern.

If the heel flies migrated some distance after depositing the eggs, it would be difficult to clean up a county, but they do not. They die soon after the eggs are deposited for they have no equipment with which to eat. Of course there will be a little reinfestation along the borders of a county from untreated herds over a county line fence, but as adjoining counties are freed this will not occur.

Area Demonstration

In January, 1945, the Bureau of Animal Industry conducted a demonstration to determine the effectiveness and the cost of eradicating cattle grubs from ail herds in three townships in El Paso County, Colorado. A total of 2,295 cattle was treated from Jan. 22 to 30 after the holes had made their appearance. The standard wash consisting of a mixture of ground cube, 12 ounces; granular laundry soap, four ounces, and warm water, one gallon, was put on the backs of the cattle with a hand brush. Three inspections were made later. The grubs extracted and classified showed that 97.5 per cent of the grubs were killed with one treatment. The following spring there was no fly activity in the area of treated cattle, but eight miles away in one direction and ten miles away in an-



When cattle are sprayed grubs crawl out as insecticide under pressure is sprayed into the holes they make in backs of animals.

other, where the cattle were not treated, there was a great deal of fly activity.

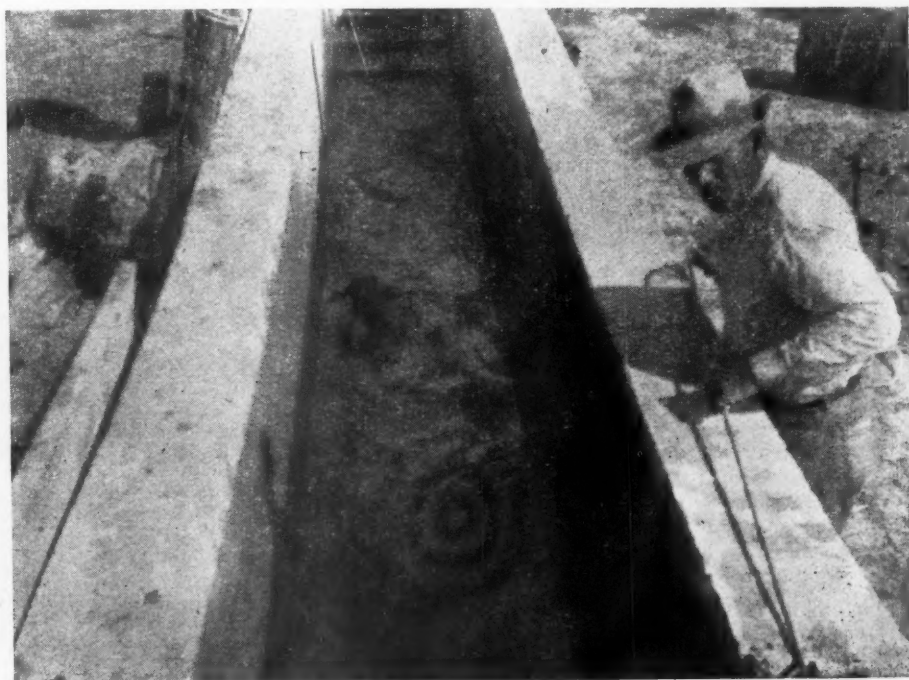
Seven men were employed and the cost was \$200, or 9 cents per head. In that particular area only one treatment was required, whereas in most counties two treatments 30 days apart are necessary because some holes appear later than others and the rotenone is effective only when it comes in direct contact with the grub inside.

Power Sprayers

During the past year a great many herds were treated with orchard sprayers giving a pressure of 400 pounds or more at the nozzle. This makes it pos-

sible to treat herds of some size rapidly either in a chute or in holding pens about eight feet wide with catwalks on each side. The force of the liquid removes any film or covering over the hole to get a good penetration. For spraying, the U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends a mixture consisting of 7½ pounds of derris or cube to 100 gallons of water.

To kill lice, spray also the neck and other parts that can be reached. Some chutes have equipment to cause a spray to come from beneath to kill any lice on the bellies. As there are always some lice eggs which the rotenone mixture will not kill, another spraying 16 days later



Dipping vat used in Texas to eradicate cattle grubs and lice.

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will kill the lice that have hatched from these eggs. A third spraying 30 days after the second will kill the remaining grubs.

Dipping and Dust

In some parts of the South dipping vats are used to kill both grubs and lice on large herds. For this the Department of Agriculture recommends a mixture consisting of cube or derris, 10 pounds; sodium lauryl sulfate, two ounces, and 100 gallons of water.

For small herds the dry ground roots of cube or derris can be diluted with certain forms of earth such as tripoli or volcanic ash. For this the department recommends one pound of cube or derris mixed thoroughly with two pounds of the earth, rubbing two or three ounces in backs of animals with a stiff brush.

Through federal, state and county aid, tuberculosis and tick fever have been almost completely eradicated. Bang's disease is well on the way out, and grubs can eventually be eradicated.



At left, photograph of heel fly eggs in a row deposited on the hair; right, picture of grubs, some of them mature. The heel fly has emerged from the pupa on the extreme right.

A Report on Public Land Grazing Fees

USERS OF TAYLOR GRAZING land will be interested in the following speech by Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada in the Senate. It is a report on the investigations into the administration and use of public lands.

Mr. President, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, which was authorized by SR-241, to conduct investigation of the administration and use of the public lands, I ask unanimous consent to submit a fourth partial report thereon.

The report deals with the question of the fees charged by the Grazing Service, for grazing livestock upon the public lands in grazing districts. This is a subject that has been very much before the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys for nearly a year and a half. It was actively before my subcommittee in its public hearings in 1941. In some of its phases, it has been before the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of the Congress for more than two years.

The committees on appropriations are concerned with the collections from grazing fees as they are related to the mounting and insatiable demands by the Grazing Service for ever-larger appropriations to provide for its further expansion.

The subcommittee on appropriations of the House, particularly, has been and is at this very moment considerably agitated over this question in their consideration of the Grazing Service Bud-

get, now before the House. This agitation is traceable to the fact that the House subcommittee has been incorrectly and inadequately informed with respect to the essential facts and interests involved. The members of the House subcommittee have, as a matter of fact, been greatly misinformed by grossly misleading statements and data presented to them by the Grazing Service. The true facts are set out in the report which I have just filed.

The livestock industry of the West, the users of these public lands, are also alarmed by the rapid growth of the Grazing Service and its continued demands for still larger appropriations. The livestock users are not willing to be saddled with these multiplying costs, without their consent, and especially in the face of the acute situation facing the livestock industry today.

The report that I have just submitted to the Senate is based upon a long series of hearings in Washington, D. C., and throughout the public land states in which the grazing districts are located. The report covers this subject in all of its phases and in detail. It unfolds a story of ambitious and unscrupulous dealings by the Grazing Service with both the Congress and the livestock industry of the West.

The Grazing Service administers 60 grazing districts from 57 district offices and nine regional offices located in 10 of the 11 western public land states.

These districts cover a gross area of 266,000,000 acres, which is 37 per cent of the entire area of these 10 states. Within the districts there are 141,000,000 acres of public lands. These public ranges are used by 22,000 livestock permittees, who graze thereon for an average of four months of the year, a little more than 2,000,000 cattle and horses and 8,500,000 sheep and goats. These permitted livestock represent 20 per cent of all of the cattle and 43 per cent of all the sheep produced in these 10 western states. As I am sure every senator knows, the livestock industry in these states is highly important as a major source of the nation's supply of meat and wool.

The Taylor Grazing Act, which provides the authority for the administration of the public land ranges by the Grazing Service, was enacted June 28, 1934. Over the years when the act was being formulated and enacted and amended by the Congress, it was considered by everyone who had anything to do with it to be essentially and above all a conservation measure, for the protection of the open public domain and its resources. It was never considered in any sense to be a revenue measure. That was the view of the Public Lands Committees of both Houses of the Congress. That was the view and the understanding of the leaders of the livestock industry of the West, who had a large part in the writing and the enactment of this law. That was the view of the Department of the Interior, expressed many times by former Secretary Ickes and his spokesman when they appeared before the committees of the Congress.

In the preamble to the Taylor Act it is described as an act to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range.

The Taylor Grazing Act authorizes the secretary of the interior to determine from time to time the "reasonable fees" to be charged annually for the use of the public lands within grazing districts. The present uniform fee of 5 cents per animal-unit-month was fixed in 1946. An animal unit means one cow or horse, or five sheep or goats.

The controversy over grazing fees revolves around the meaning of the term "reasonable fees" specified in the act.

When the Taylor Grazing Act was under consideration for passage, Secretary Ickes told the Congress:

"We have no intention of making this a revenue producer at all. We would like for the range to pay for its own administration but nothing more."

That declaration was in conformity with the history and spirit of the act.

At the same time Secretary Ickes repeatedly estimated that the administration of the act would cost about \$150,

000 per year. He assured Congress that: "It would not be a separate set-up or a new bureau."

His spokesman told Congress that: "No new bureau is needed or contemplated. Expansion of existing agencies is all that is necessary."

These are the promises that persuaded the Congress to enact this law. It was because of these assurances that the livestock industry consented to this legislation and supported it.

Let us see how these promises have been carried out.

The direct appropriations for the administration of the Grazing Service, designated as salaries and expenses, have grown from a quarter of a million dollars, for the fiscal year 1936, to \$1,047,000 for 1945. For the current fiscal year the total is \$979,000. But in the appropriation bill now before the Congress the Grazing Service is again asking that this sum be increased, and the proposed increase is \$500,000, more than 50 per cent above this year's total.

Over the 11 fiscal years that the law has been in force the appropriations for salaries and expenses of the Grazing Service have totaled \$7,995,000, an average of \$726,000 per year—compared

with the \$150,000 per year promised by the secretary of the interior.

But this is by no means all. The Grazing Service has had large additional funds appropriated and allotted to it from several sources. Over the 11 years of its existence the Grazing Service has had for expenditure a total of \$38,757,000. If we exclude moneys derived from the Civilian Conservation Corps and certain other sources not related to grazing, the Grazing Service still has had, for administration and range improvement purposes, a total of \$14,777,000. This is an average of \$1,343,000 per year.

Now let us turn to the other side of the account. By the end of this fiscal year the Grazing Service will have collected as grazing fees from the livestock users of the grazing districts a total of approximately \$7,727,000. This may be compared with the total of \$7,995,000 appropriated for salaries and expenses for the same period, but the comparison is not entirely proper, because by no means all the money appropriated for salaries and expenses was used for activities that can properly be charged to the livestock industry.

Furthermore, the Taylor Grazing Act provides that 50 per cent of the grazing

fees collected shall be returned to the states, to be expended as the respective state legislatures may direct, for the benefit of the county or counties in which the collections originate. The act also provides that an additional 25 per cent of the collections shall be available to the Grazing Service, when appropriated by the Congress, for the construction, purchase and maintenance of range improvements. This means that approximately 25 per cent of the fees collected remain in the federal treasury, to the credit of the general fund.

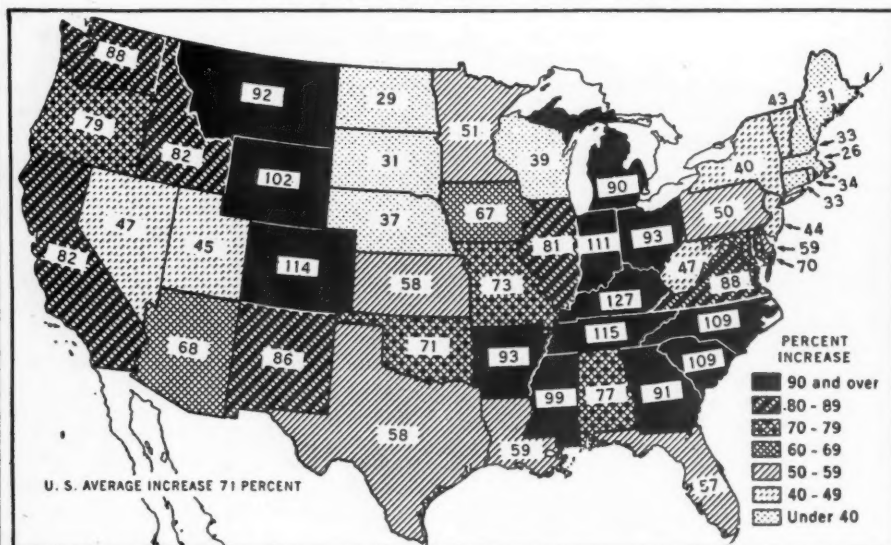
The Bureau of the Budget, and some members of the appropriations committees who are not familiar with the western range country and its peculiar conditions and problems, are inclined to insist that the grazing fees should be determined merely by considering the portion of the collections remaining in the general fund as an offset to the cost of administering the public range. This is an unsound proposition, and I shall deal with this phase of the matter a little later.

Now, Mr. President, I wish to emphasize that the livestock industry of the West is not asking for any special favors. They want to pay their own way. They want to pay a reasonable price for all they are receiving. They believe that they are doing this under the fees now in force. They are opposed to an increase in the fees at this time, in view of their present net earning position, and the difficulties and uncertainties now confronting the livestock industry. They are alarmed by the rapid expansion of the Grazing Service, and its insatiable demands for ever larger appropriations, especially if these are to be charged back against the users of the grazing districts. They believe that if they are to be asked to pay for this ever mounting cost of administration and services, allegedly attributable to livestock, they should have a voice in determining and limiting the kinds and amounts of these expenditures and services charged to them.

The livestock industry using the grazing districts would be quite willing to pay larger fees if after a careful and unbiased study has been made it should be shown, first, that additional costs and services are needed and justified, and, second, that these costs may be kept within the ability of the users to meet them and to maintain those dependent, privately owned properties which both the law and Grazing Service regulations require them to have before they can qualify for permits to graze upon the public lands. No such study or showing has yet been made.

The grazing district users further believe that, in arriving at the charge against administration costs, if that is to be the basis for the fees, they should be credited with the full amount of their fee payments; and not with only the 25 per cent thereof that remains to the credit of the general fund. They do not

PER CENT INCREASE IN FARM LAND PRICES DURING AND SINCE WORLD WAR II



MAP PREPARED BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, U.S. DEPT. OF AGR., TO SHOW INCREASE PER ACRE IN FARM REAL ESTATE VALUES FROM 1935-39 AVERAGE TO MARCH 1946.

Sidelights on the farm real estate situation come from two sources: The American Bankers Association asserts that the inflationary condition of such property is becoming serious. Figures from the BAE show average farm land prices to be 71 per cent above the pre-war (1935-39) average. . . . At Wichita, Kan., the president of the Federal Land

Bank states that during the first quarter of 1946 the institution received almost 1,500 applications for loans from farm and ranch owners of the four-state ninth farm credit district. New land bank loans closed in that period totaled 1,316, for \$3,500,000. In March alone 551 loans were made for a value of \$1,500,000.

think that they should pay, or could pay in the form of fees, four times the cost of administration, even if there should be no further increase of those costs. They feel that the distribution of the 50 and 25 per cent funds is not of their choosing. If they are to be credited only with the amounts remaining in the general fund, they would favor the elimination of the 50 and 25 per cent funds, or any necessary portion of them. In this event, they would themselves finance and construct the range improvements they desire; and they know they could do this at a very much lower cost than is incurred when the range improvements are installed by the Grazing Service. Many of the grazing district users would favor a reduction in the present size and cost of the Grazing Service.

The users, also, are not willing to be charged with the numerous activities of the Grazing Service which are not directly related to the livestock industry. A considerable part of the Grazing Service administration is concerned with the general public interest in the conservation of the public domain, the wildlife thereon, and such things as the protection of stream flow for irrigation and other purposes.

As opposed to these views, the position taken by the present director of grazing, Mr. Forsling, is that the costs of administration and grazing fees are entirely separate and unrelated matters, each to be considered upon its own merits. He believes, however, that in the long run the fees and administration costs will, or should, approximate each other. Mr. Forsling contends that the basis for the grazing fees should be a reasonable price for the forage in the grazing districts.

The livestock users think that adherence to this principle for the sale of the forage values in the grazing districts means taking all the traffic will bear, and they soundly contend that such a policy is wholly at variance with the history and spirit and intent of the Taylor Grazing Act.

Early in 1941 the Grazing Service completed a range appraisal study intended to furnish the factual and statistical basis for the determination of the "reasonable fees" authorized in the act. The results of this study were presented in detail by Grazing Service officials in many meetings with the livestock users of the grazing districts. The report on this study recommended that the fees be virtually trebled, over a period of four years, and that the amount of the fee be varied from year to year, on a sliding scale basis, in accordance with changes in the market prices for beef and lambs.

The findings of the range appraisal study were subjected to critical analysis by the livestock men in several hearings before my subcommittee in 1941. These analyses disclosed that the results of the study furnished little or no support to the recommendation for

FIRE IN THE BRUSHLAND

(The Ranch Wife to the City Woman)

"... and some livestock losses."—Official Report.

Come stand with me and watch these cattle burn.
From this high bluff above their agony
We cannot aid, but plainly we can see
Their fate sweep up the canyon.
Watch with me.

You cannot know these cattle as I do—
The heifer and her twins, the old red cow,
The muley steer, the runt and Old Blue's baby;
All the others. They are known to me
As one knows flesh that one has fed and tended.
I know their foolish ways, their patient courage;
Their thin backs humped against the storm, their playfulness
On lush green pastures in the spring.
And now I'll know their death.
Ah, well I know them.

You cannot know what their loss means to me,
They are our future hopes—our destiny
Is bound in theirs. The youngsters' next year's shoes;
Our coffee, flour and tea; the money for the taxes
And a churn. For a new car, maybe
If prices stayed all right . . .
All flaming in the canyon.
Watch with me.

Watch as I watch, with horror-widened eyes,
And listen as I listen, anguishedly,
As the flames take them
So you may know the price we ranchers pay
Because our rangeland is your watershed.
It seems to me
We have a common interest, you and I,
In this fire-blackened land.

Do these great fires that each year sweep these mountains bare
On days of bitter heat and high fierce winds
Do, then, less damage than would lesser fires,
Man-set in early spring, where these great fires would die
And living things could come for sanctuary?
Look down upon my cattle dying. Try with me
To plan tomorrows where this need not be.

DOROTHY McDONALD.

increasing the grazing fees. Following those hearings, and other meetings, the then director of grazing, in January, 1942, at a meeting with the National Advisory Board Council, shelved the report and its recommendations. The director agreed with the council, which is an agency sponsored by the Grazing Service, that, because of the many uncertainties facing the livestock industry, there would be no change in the fees until the war emergency had passed.

This pledge was renewed by the assistant secretary of the interior two years later, when he met with the National Advisory Board Council in January, 1944.

However, within a few weeks following the renewal of this pledge, officials of the Grazing Service, when they appeared before the House subcommittee on appropriations, launched a determined campaign to force an increase in the grazing fees. The larger fees were and are sought by the Grazing Service

for one purpose; and that is that the increased collections may serve as a justification for still larger appropriations and further expansion of the organization. The Grazing Service officials, particularly the acting director, J. H. Leech, presented to the subcommittee on appropriations, wholly gratuitously and without any proper explanation, grossly misleading figures intended to show that the grazing district users were receiving forage values many times in excess of the sums paid therefor in the form of grazing fees.

This so-called value of the grazing district forage is wholly indefensible on the basis of the findings of the range appraisal study, or on the basis of any other reasonable standard of measure. It is based upon greatly distorted and inflated data taken from the range appraisal study. The members of the House subcommittee did not know this. It has never been explained to them. No member of that subcommittee was

(Continued on Page 26)

Dead Man's Dog

By HOWARD HAYNES

FOR THE SECOND TIME THIS wind-whipped night Jeff Caulder's sleep was disturbed by unearthly howling. The first time it had sounded mournful and far off; now it was near his ranch buildings and full of savage menace.

Half-awake, Caulder sat up in bed, his eyes straining to probe the deep shadows across the room. The fast, hollow beating of his heart drummed in his ears. Suddenly he shrank back on his pillow.

There they were again! Live amber eyes, glowing like swamp fire; vengeful, accusing eyes—the eyes of Mort Timmons' dog smouldering with venomous hate for the man who had killed his master.

Curses babbled from Caulder's lips until his jaw muscles twitched. He dragged his hand across his brow. When he again stared across the room the apparition was gone.

Caulder was awake now. He glanced through the moonlit window. The veal he had butchered and hung in the wind-mill tower to cool was swinging in the wind like a corpse on a gibbet. The fresh-blood smell on the wind had reached the crippled, starved dog.

Caulder drew on his boots. This might be the chance to destroy that mongrel menace to his sanity. For Caulder knew that the sharp acid of guilt was gnawing his nerves to the breaking point. He was, he felt, too clever to allow a mongrel cur to undo the calm satisfaction he had maintained over a crime well planned and faultlessly executed.

Local interest in Timmons' tragic death had held no suspicion of foul play, thanks to Caulder's careful preparation. And he had been able to capitalize on his methodical neighbor's well-known trait of thriftiness.

Caulder long had hated this plodding man whose hard work and saving ways showed better results than his own scheming habits. But the seed of murder had taken root in his brain only after Timmons had caught him branding other ranchers' calves. Caulder had sworn it was a mistake, and Timmons agreed to let it pass. But Caulder knew that some day the conscientious Timmons would talk.

Timmons had been blasting a well in lava rock when Caulder happened by. He watched the man set a charge of explosives with a length of fuse so short it barely allowed him time to scramble

from the hole before shattered rock hurtled skyward.

"If I'm careful," explained Timmons, "I'll have enough fuse to finish the job without having to buy more."

In another day, Caulder figured, Timmons would be using a short ladder.

Caulder casually mentioned the short fuse incident to several neighboring ranchers.

"That nervy cuss will blow himself higher'n a thunderhead one of these days," commented a settler.

Therefore it caused no great surprise when, a few days later, Mort Timmons was blown to bits. No one suspected that Jeff Caulder had arrived at Timmons' well before the fatal blast, instead of afterward, as he claimed.

Only Timmons' surly mongrel dog, skulking in near-by brush, had seen Caulder jerk up the short ladder away from Timmons' clutching fingers.

Too late Timmons had realized Caulder was not playing a joke. As Caulder shoved the ladder across the top of the hole he watched Timmons' frantic effort to claw up the hissing fuse, already eating downward into the drill hole.

From a safe distance Caulder had watched the blast and had seen there was little left of Timmons or the ladder. Things had worked out well.

He had forgotten the dog until he saw it, stiff-legged and menacing, on the path in front of him. It was a huge bony brute, with a grizzled rusty hair of an Airedale and the deep-set, haunting eyes

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"...and be sure to get your shot of
CUTTER PELMENAL
10 days in advance!"

TRAVEL BUREAU

Don Stockton

"On the go" or "in the fold"—your animals are safer with CUTTER PELMENAL. It does *more* than just stop so-called "shipping fever"—it builds resistance to many related diseases, too! We recommend vaccinating 10 days before shipping—whether it's Cutter Pelmenal you're using or any other brand. That gives the vaccine time to "take." PELMENAL is "alhydrox"—chemically fortified to hold vaccine in the animal's tissues and release it slowly—the ideal way to immunize. Ask for PELMENAL—for sure!

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of a hound. There was savagery in those amber animal eyes as the dog charged. Caulder leaped sideways to snatch up a piece of fence pole beside the trail. His first blow stunned the dog. He pounded the limp body until convinced it was dead.

That same night Caulder heard the dog's weird howling. It was ghostly and blood-chilling. Caulder shivered.

His fear of the dog became an obsession. Whenever he was out-of-doors he imagined the beast was stalking him. He set traps and scattered poisoned meat. But the dog, now wild, was wary as a wolf. He seldom saw the animal except at long range. His over-eagerness spoiled his marksmanship.

One day Caulder missed a clear, easy shot at the dog. The thought fastened itself in his brain that he had been shooting at a ghostly form. He looked long at the dog's tracks to bolster his wavering reason.

He couldn't, however, shut out the dog's accusing, amber eyes. They plagued his dreams, threatened his sanity. Caulder fought to ignore the conviction that his canine nemesis in some way eventually would avenge the crime he had committed. He must kill the dog as soon as possible.

One day Caulder caught the dog stalking a grouse. His shot crippled the dog's leg, but it reached the cover of aspen timber before he could shoot again.

Caulder hoped the dog would die of

starvation because the handicap of the wound would prevent capture of small game. He was disappointed. The nightly howling continued and now again cold, amber eyes had haunted his nightmarish sleep.

When Caulder had dressed he took down his rifle and stepped into the moonlit yard. A brisk wind was swishing the willows back of the barn. Overhead, a half-moon sliced through scudding clouds. He could smell the sweetish odor of the butchered meat in the windmill tower. The half-starved dog couldn't resist that blood-lure, Caulder reasoned, if he kept quiet and out of sight.

The high windmill platform would give him a clear view of the yard. Up there he would be safe from the dog. The steel ladder ascending one side of the tower looked reassuring.

Caulder, thinking of the wind, made sure the windmill was securely out of gear. Directly under the veal carcass projected the wooden gear lever holding taut the wire extending up to the metal-bladed windmill wheel. The handle was held in the out-of-gear position by a short loop of rope passed over the free end. Blood from the veal had dripped onto the handle. A pool of blood splotted the platform below.

Hindered by his rifle, Caulder slowly climbed the tower ladder. Wind whistled through the iron framework, making the wire struts hum like harp strings.

Caulder reached the platform and

crouched upon it. He sighted along the rifle barrel, noting how the moonlight gleamed along the steel. Minutes dragged.

A dark object moved along the base of the willows. Caulder's muscles tensed. The shape ventured into the open, its grotesque shadow spider-like on the ground. Caulder licked his dry lips as Mort Timmons' dog, gaunt as a wolf, hopped hesitantly across the yard. Once it paused to scrutinize the ranch-house, then moved with head held high, to the windmill tower.

Caulder slanted the rifle barrel through a crack in the platform. The dog was now under the carcass, sniffing the pool of blood. Caulder saw the dog rise on its hind legs, trying to reach the veal. Suddenly it jumped and there was the twang of wire.

Fear pricked at Caulder. Suppose the jumping dog jarred loose the control lever! The big wheel would sweep him off the small platform!

The dog leaped again but did not strike the lever. Caulder breathed more easily.

Now he could see the dog clearly in reflected light from the galvanized watering tank. A perfect target!

Caulder took steady aim past the swinging veal, just over the lever handle. Bracing against the wind that rocked his body, he squeezed the trigger.

There was a splintering thud and the metallic clash of gears.

Why not get away from it all this summer?

FROM SOREMOUTH— SLEEPING SICKNESS— SCREW WORMS

Save yourself work and worry by forestalling these costly diseases now—with Cutter's easy, sensible preventives:



FOR SOREMOUTH:

Vaccinate *routinely* with Cutter Ecthyma Vaccine—one drop protects at least two years. Use it *any time, any season*. But Soremouth spreads fast—so vaccinate early.

FOR SLEEPING SICKNESS:

Use Cutter Chick Vaccine—so potent, immunity lasts many months. One tip: vaccinate at least four weeks before the fly season—don't let sleeping sickness get a start.

FOR SCREW WORMS:

Try Cutter K-R-S—best all-round killer and fly repellent. Most expensive product on the market, but *cheapest* because it goes *farther, lasts longer*. No messy mixing—just squirt it in the wound. Your money back if you're not completely satisfied.

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The giant wheel came alive, a flailing fury of steel. Caulder screamed as the metal blades bit into his body. The chopping wheel slammed him onto the platform, where he hung face down over the edge.

Before thick darkness robbed him forever of light, he saw the frightened dog running toward the willows. He saw, too, the bullet-splintered handle that had released the death-dealing blades of the wheel that whirled above him.

Then he could see only two taunting amber eyes mocking his pain.

Washington Meeting

THE MAY 17-18 CONVENTION OF the Washington Cattleman's Association at Omak concluded with election of officers which resulted in the elevation of Alan Rogers of Ellensburg to the presidency. He succeeds Ross Woodward of Loomis. The new vice-presidents are: Jidge Tippet Asotin; Walter Schrock, Okanogan; Wm. Bennett, Winona, and Tim Bernard, Loomis. Joe Muir of Pullman is the secretary-treasurer elect.

Subjects treated by the panel of speakers included brand laws; developments in parasite and disease control; range reseeding with adapted grasses; public lands; cow horses; Forest Service plans for grazing, and the stockmen and the national forest. The matters of a Columbia Valley Authority and the Forest Service resulted in some vigorous debate, and heated participation from the floor was also indulged in when big game and range management was taken up on the closing day of the meeting.

Radford Hall of Denver, assistant secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, was a guest speaker. He discussed topics of current importance to the industry.

In the resolutions adopted by the Washington stockmen, expiration of the price control and subsidy programs on June 30 was urged. The cattlemen asked that present embargo laws remain unchanged, and they endorsed the bill regulating disposal of ships' garbage at American ports. They further opposed possible tariff cuts which would encourage imports of agricultural products; recommended uniform sanitary regulations to facilitate interstate shipment of Bang's-vaccinated cattle, and commended the Agriculture Department and the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board for their work in controlling and eradicating grubs.

Opposed were H. R. 5043 or any other legislation designed to pass control of wildlife on public ranges to the federal government, and all distribution and transfer cuts. In this connection it was

urged that cuts for range protection be deferred until further methods of range rehabilitation, such as reseeding, be exhausted; also, that wildlife be held within reasonable numbers to be determined by advisory boards.

The Washingtonians voiced approval of a bill prohibiting Forest Service distribution and transfer cuts and one giving advisory boards legal status, as well as another for a congressional investigation of the Forest Service. They favored a greater allocation of available public land funds for range improvement; endorsed the Bulwinkle bill exempting carrier agreements respecting rates and services; endorsed the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board and recommended that fees collected on cattle be placed at 4 cents a head. The work of the National Live Stock Tax Committee was also endorsed.

The members urged that the state director of agriculture refrain from testing dairy cattle for Bang's disease during August, September and October, to keep reactors off the market during the heavy run of beef cattle and to keep dairy cows from competing with low grade beef animals. A unified program for action on livestock problems was requested among interested groups in Washington and Idaho. The work of the Washington state reclamation association in flood control, irrigation, etc., was endorsed; and the suggestion was recorded that laws and appropriations be enacted for the control and eradication of Klamath weed and other poisonous range plants.

The proposed CVA was declared to be socialistic in effect, in another resolution. Still another recommended the appointment of a disease control committee to work with the state dairy and livestock department for control of animal diseases. The acquisition of land by the state game commission in adjoining tracts of more than 40 acres was protested.

A definite bid for upgrading in quality of all bulls turned out on open range was expressed with the request for grading of all such bulls and establishment of a penalty for turning out unregistered or inferior animals. The livestock improvement program of the State College of Washington, Institute of Agriculture Sciences, was endorsed and continued development of new feeding and management practices was urged.

The work of various soil conservation service divisions was commended. The Washington state legislature was asked to adopt a statute setting forth the manner in which the state shall consent to further land acquisition, if any, by the federal government.

A PRODUCER contributor suggests that the meat packers are a group of people in their own cattle-gory.

Montanans Meet

ON MAY 16-18 MEMBERS OF THE Montana Stock Growers Association met at Great Falls in their 62nd annual convention. New officers, elected on the final day, are W. P. Sullivan, Square Butte, president; C. K. Warren, Deer Lodge, vice-president; Milton C. Thompson, Volborg, second vice-president, and E. A. Phillips of Helena, continuing as secretary of the group.

The livestock men joined others of the industry in directing their keen disapproval at OPA administration of the much controlled meat business, and asked that the restrictions be removed. Other measures and activities which were protested were the Missouri Valley or Columbia Valley authorities, and the acquisition by the government of Montana land which had mainly grazing value.

The resolutions further approved a halt to federal subsidy payments and urged the making of a survey as soon as possible with a view to effecting a uniform taxable valuation on land classifications in all counties. (The July PRODUCER will endeavor to obtain the resolutions in greater detail.)

Included among the list of speakers were William B. Wright of Deeth, Nev., head of the American National Live Stock Association; the outgoing president of the Montana state organization, R. J. Miller of Lodge Grass, and Secretary Phillips with his report on the year's achievements. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Phillips commented pointedly on the fact that despite the best stocking of Montana's ranges of any time in the state's history, the shelves of local meat markets "are more bare of meat than at any other time."

Others who delivered addresses were: Col. E. N. Wentworth of Armour & Co., Chicago; R. C. Pollock, secretary and general manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, also of Chicago; Montana's Congressman W. A. D'Ewart; State Veterinarian Dr. W. J. Butler of Helena, and H. J. Gramlich, general agricultural agent of the Chicago & North Western Railway, Chicago.

Representatives of the newly formed Montana Live Stock Auction Markets Association, organized to meet each year with the stockmen, swelled the attendance to more than 700 persons. The auction group, whose aim is the furthering of livestock auction interests and the strengthening of relations with state livestock agencies, is presided over by E. E. Hazel of Missoula. Rial Havels of Butte is the vice-president, and A. H. Langman of Billings, the secretary-treasurer.

George Grant, founder of Victoria Colony, Ellis County, Kansas, was the first man to import Aberdeen-Angus cattle to the United States, in 1873.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Association Notes

Members of the Tulare County Branch, California Cattlemen's Association, some weeks ago re-elected Ralph Wardlaw to the presidency of the group, while Joe Menne and Ralph Jones were named vice-president and secretary, respectively. John Guthrie was again appointed to the board of directors of the CCA for Tulare County. Taken up at the meeting, which was attended by Le Roy Rankin, president of the California state organization, was the possibility of a reduction in cattlemen's compensation insurance rates and a proposed CCA weather reporting service.

The full list of officers of the Arizona Junior Cattle Growers Association includes: Nelson Stevenson, Hereford, president; Johnnie Jones, Holbrook, vice-president; Ann Hutchinson, Tucson, secretary; John Hazeltine, Prescott, treasurer. Advisors are A. H. Randall of Joseph City, Rachel Koontz of Mayer and Mrs. Edith Hunt of Bisbee.

The new Colorado law requiring cattle taken into the state to pasture or range for 60 days or more to be branded with a recorded Colorado brand will be a major subject of discussion at the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association convention June 20-22 at Canon City, Colo. The law also holds it unlawful to import cattle bearing a brand recorded in Colorado without first venting the out-of-state mark and rebranding with a Colorado recorded brand.

RESULTS of the officer elections at the 33rd annual convention of the Cattle and Horse Raisers Association of Oregon, held May 23-25 at Enterprise, are: Sherman Guttridge, Prairie City, president; O. D. Hotchkiss, Burns, first vice-president; Harry Stearns, Prineville, second vice-president; secretary, C. L. Jamison, Pendleton.

Among speakers scheduled to appear before the 74th annual convention of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association are Senator E. V. Robertson and Governor Lester C. Hunt, both of Wyoming; Ralph L. Carr, former governor of Colorado; G. D. Humphrey, president of the University of Wyoming; H. J. King, president of the Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation, and Oda Mason, president of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association. The meetings will be held June 4-6 at Laramie.

An early May meeting held at Livermore, Calif., by the Livermore Stockmen's Protective Association was reported as the best attended in years. The election marked the naming of John McGlinchey to his 44th consecutive term as president. Hugh Walker was again chosen vice-president; Gatzmer Wagner,

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BLACKLEG BIOLOGICALS

Parke-Davis Blackleg Bacterin, Formalinized, is the preventive vaccine to use in any community where blackleg exists. Five different strains of blackleg germs, collected from widely scattered areas throughout the country, are combined into a product effective in any locality. Each lot is checked and rechecked for purity and safety before it is released for use by the stockman.

Often, ordinary blackleg may be complicated by, or confused with, a blackleg-like disease known as malignant edema. Where this condition exists, the preventive agent to use is Parke-Davis Clostridium Chauvei-Septicus Bacterin. This double-purpose vaccine protects calves against both ordinary blackleg and malignant edema . . . it should be used wherever both diseases occur.



For protecting cattle against hemorrhagic septicemia and to build up resistance to pulmonary infection, use Parke-Davis Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula No. 1.

SEND FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLETS ON
Parke-Davis Blackleg Bacterin Formalinized
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second vice-president; Ernest Wentz, treasurer; John Callahan, secretary. It was the 43rd annual convention of the group.

Mike Hinman was elected president of the Middle Park Stock Growers Association at a meeting at Kremmling, Colo., in April. Other officers named were: vice-president—Paul Taussig; advisory board members—Pete Field, Mike Noonan, F. F. DeBerard, Jake Breda, Harry Loris, Carl Forester and Don Woods. Resolutions adopted asked for reduction in size of the deer and elk herds in the area and asked that no further cuts be made in grazing on the forests in the section.

The Board of directors of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association at Phoenix in April endorsed "the principle of a lieu tax on all lands remaining in federal ownership" after the federal government has relinquished ownership of grazing lands. A resolution previously passed by the Arizona Cattle Growers Association had asked that federal title to lands principally valuable for grazing be given up.

Resolutions adopted by Idaho's state forest advisory board at Boise, and ap-

proved by the Idaho Cattlemen's Association at its convention in April, pointed to the need for more range improvements and recommended that more money be furnished for this activity; asked for rehabilitation of ranges through reseeding and additional funds for the purpose; urged the Forest Service "strictly to enforce among all permittees trespass procedures, commensurability requirements, regulations pertaining to sales, purchases, transfers, etc.," and urged the Forest Service to conduct experiments in the elimination of noxious plants.

On the tour to be held in connection with the convention of the Osage County (Oklahoma) Cattlemen, June 21-22, the control of parasites will be highlighted. The stockmen will have an opportunity to see cattle that have been sprayed with DDT and other groups of cattle that have not been sprayed, as a feature of the tour.

Plans for a meeting on May 27 at Alamogordo of over 60 southeastern New Mexico cattlemen called for formulation of a co-use program for the Alamogordo bombing range and the White Sands proving grounds. Under recommendations to be submitted to the War De-

partment, the 2,000,000 acres taken over for practice military operations during the war would provide range for more than 18,000 head of cattle. Ranchers would be permitted to graze stock on the area at their own risk, being given ample opportunity to leave when military testing of rocket bombs and other high explosives is in progress.

Elected president of the Quay County Junior Cattle Growers Association meeting at the ranch home of E. W. Plummer near Tucumcari, N. M., was Robert Lee McCoy. Jimmy McElroy was named vice-president. Sue Lotaspiech of Endee

was named secretary and Phylis Troutman historian.

Dr. B. F. Davis, secretary of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders, in announcing completion of plans for the group's June 20-22 convention at Canon City, said livestock grazing will be the important theme of the meeting, with an open forum on the first day at which federal representatives will be present. . . . Also featured will be a meeting of the women's auxiliary, Colorado Stockwomen, and the roundup of the Southern Colorado Live Stock Association.



The meat cutting demonstration here shown was a feature of the recent Kansas Live Stock Association convention. The National Live Stock and Meat Board representatives who participated are, left, Miss Reba Staggs, Chicago, assistant director of the board's home economics department; right, Max Cullen, Chicago, also of the board. Dr. L. L. Jones, Kansas association president, looks on, center.

THE Secretary Reports By F. E. M.

During the past weeks there has been a tremendous drive by OPA to convince the public generally that only by straight-out continuation of the Price Control Act could chaos and disaster in the economic life of the country be avoided. Labor organizations, women's clubs and many others have responded to Mr. Bowles' fervent pleas, and have paraded in Washington and many other cities, demanding continuation of the act.

Recently, there has been noticeable a decided change in sentiment. Unfortunately, it comes a bit late so far as the action by Congress, now pending, is concerned. There has been a shift in the general attitude as expressed by editorials in leading newspapers and magazines. The New York Times had a splendid editorial this week. The Saturday Evening Post hit the keynote with an editorial entitled, "You can't eat price ceilings or wear them to church."

Bowles and his satellites have harped on the necessity of maintaining price ceilings, but the consumers are finally awakening to the facts cited in the Post editorial, and beyond question meat is shorter today in the markets throughout the country—not only in large metropolitan centers, but in smaller cities and even in small towns right in the heart of cattle producing areas—than at any previous time. Something is decidedly wrong. The fact is that OPA has entirely lost control of the meat situation.

During the last week of the hearings before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, devoted almost entirely to representations by administration leaders such as Secretary Vinson; Marriner Eccles, head of the RFC; Small of CPA; Wyatt, the housing administrator; Porter, new head of OPA, and others, it was apparent that they were not convincing the committee of the soundness of the current program. For example, one of the OPA witnesses had tried to make the point that it was necessary to continue controls on food products because of the absence of durable goods on the

market to absorb consumer purchasing power. Senator McFarland of Arizona inquired, "Do you think that a washing machine will take the place of beef-steak?"

Senator Barkley chimed in with an appropriate remark to the effect that it would appear that OPA had succeeded in "discomboborating" everything. I don't know how better it could be expressed. . . . At another point, Paul Porter, head of OPA, stated, "We are in the business of keeping the law of supply and demand from working." Whereupon, Senator Millikin exclaimed, "I have been trying for four weeks to get someone to admit that."

Another gem which came forth, which is very similar to the Post's editorial, was, "You can't eat a fictitious price level."

The Taylor Grazing Service is paying for an "error" it make two years ago. A witness for it, before the House appropriations committee, exaggerated the value of grazing rights sold. Now it is told to collect more fees, and the appropriation reduced to about 25 per cent of the amount asked. It's a good plan not to talk out of turn.

There are many uneasy heads in Washington. The President is wielding a big stick in re-organizing the executive department of the government. There may be a lot of shifting around, but actual reduction in numbers is something else. However, Senator Byrd took a step in the right direction by insisting on a "ceiling" on numbers in connection with a recent 14 per cent pay boost.

A flood of amendments to the OPA act have been introduced in the Senate. It is evident that while many senators believe there should be an extension of price control, modified and restricted to some degree, they do not want an extension of "Bowles." One suggestion is to give Secretary Anderson control of agricultural products; another, to create a three-man board.

"Meat" has made the strongest case for de-control of any commodity—that is generally conceded.

ANIMAL RESEARCH AWARDS

A thousand dollars each year for five years will go to American Society of Animal Production members who have done recent outstanding research of direct importance to livestock production, according to A. D. Weber, president of the society and chairman of the animal husbandry department at Kansas State College. Donors of the fund are Professor and Mrs. F. B. Morrison, who in this way are showing appreciation for assistance received in compiling the book "Feeds and Feeding."

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Washington Notes

GRAZING APPROPRIATION

Appropriations for the Grazing Service which were cut deeply in the House from a requested \$1,784,500 to \$425,000, stand a good chance of being restored to two-thirds of last year's level which was about \$1,294,000, according to F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National Live Stock Association. . . . Congressman Bob Rockwell (Colorado) expresses himself similarly. "In the Senate, the West has a much larger percentage of voting influence," he said.

Mr. Mollin said that "It would seem indicated that the industry should hold a conference on the subject this summer and agree upon a proposition to submit to the Grazing Service and Congress calling for an amendment of the law. Suggestion has been made that all or most of the fees collected should be retained for administrative purposes, rather than is now the case of 75 per cent being returned to the states in lieu of taxes or to the grazing districts for range improvements."

Congressman Rockwell said he believed most of the stockmen of the West disapprove the increases asked the past two years by the Grazing Service and the Bureau of the Budget over what they received before, "but they want this service continued along present lines until a committee of Congress has time to study the Senate hearings and cail these men in and, with the Grazing Service, break down the costs and justify any increases asked." In the meantime, he said, the appropriations should be carried at the amounts granted during the previous two years.

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

A bill that could at least establish the principle of return to private ownership of land long held by the federal government, is one introduced by Congressman Frank Barrett (Wyoming) which authorizes the transfer of 3,000,000-odd acres of federal land lying in Wyoming to Wyoming for the use of the University of Wyoming. The lands are isolated tracts scattered in the northern and eastern parts of the state. They are lands that have been leased under section 15 of the Taylor grazing act.

SOIL CONSERVATION

A two-year extension of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act beyond Jan. 1, 1947, has been recommended by the House agricultural committee. The act established the program for paying farmers and ranchers for complying with certain soil conservation and farming practices.

LAST MINUTE NEWS

Mr. Mollin wires from Washington: "Senate banking committee voted today (May 25) to decontrol livestock, meats, poultry and dairy products."



Member F.D.16.


The FIRST NATIONAL BANK Of Denver

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Private banking can and will adequately serve the financial need of the Livestock man

*Consult your local banker first . . .
If needed, we will co-operate with him.*

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Some day Cottonseed Cake, Soya Bean Meal and Pellets and other proteins will be available again!

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Secretary

Help Yourself!

Sounds like something free, doesn't it?
Funny thing, it really is!
It's what you get extra when you
use WHR blood.

It helps you produce better cattle.

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ARC-WELDING ON THE FARM

Mobile arc welders, repairing essential machinery in the field within minutes, are saving time and expense, manpower and materials on American farms. They are being used also to adapt, improve and even construct farm machinery, equipment and buildings "on the spot." Worn parts can be restored and new parts made from discarded materials.

In this connection the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation, Cleveland 1, Ohio, is going direct to farmers, agricultural educators and others for practical source material, accumulating data

through a competitive agricultural award and scholarship program. The contest, which closes June 15, carries a prize list of 262 cash awards ranging from \$50 to \$3,000 each, and 30 scholarships in agricultural colleges.

These various awards are being offered for written articles, descriptions and explanations of practical and successful ways of weld-repairing farm equipment, machinery and buildings, of fabricating farm equipment and useful contrivances, and of erecting farm structures.



Above, cracked distributor shaft bearing on manure spreader is arc-welded beside the barn in 20 minutes. Fully equipped arc welder is towed by automobile.

Below, arc welding adapts tractor for pneumatic tires by fabricating new rim from discarded farm wagon wheel.

Inset, tractor operator reports saving "time, sweat and money" retreading farm tractor by arc-welding flat bars to worn stubs and wheels.

Stockmen Tired of Taking Blame—Mollin

IN A LETTER TO FORMER OPA chief, Chester C. Bowles, who is now director of economic stabilization, F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, explains that any failure in our commitments to send wheat to the starving people in Europe cannot be laid to the use of grain for fattening of cattle or hogs:

"I have before me a copy of the radio address which you made on May 11. Because therein you have so confused the shipments of grain (largely wheat) for European relief with the feeding of grain (largely corn) to beef cattle and hogs and have implied that the failure of the United States to fulfill its commitments on wheat for the above purpose is due to the excessive use of grain for the fattening of cattle and hogs, it seems necessary to write to you about the matter.

"Actually, only by the thinnest thread can the question of feeding corn to cattle and hogs be tied to the question of wheat shipments to Europe. The real cause for the failure of grain to move to the markets as fast as has been desired is the fact that you, as price administrator, held the price to the farmer so low in relation to the value of many other commodities and services that there was not sufficient inducement for heavy marketing.

"We speak particularly for the cattle growers. There has been a great deal of talk recently about the inefficient use of corn in the fattening of cattle, but this theory fails to take into account the fact that a very small percentage—about 8 to 9 per cent annually—of our corn crop is used in the fattening of cattle; and it also fails to recognize the fact that more than 55 per cent of the land area of the United States is in grass, most of it not suitable for cultivation, and that, in feeding the cattle grown on this grass for a period of a few months, it is not merely a question of the gain produced in the feedlot operation but of making into beef of a desirable grade the entire carcass from the animal. An 800-pound steer, in most cases grown out to that weight entirely on grass and with no supplemental feeds, if slaughtered at that point would probably grade 'low commercial' and dress in the neighborhood of 55 per cent. If fed in the neighborhood of five months it will gain some 300 pounds and the beef will grade 'low choice' and dress about 60 per cent.

"We have no quarrel with the theory of shortening the feeding period in this emergency. But we do object to the theory that under normal conditions, it is inefficient to feed corn to cattle, and insist that even under present conditions it is desirable that they should be fed long enough to get beef from good quality, young animals up to the grade of 'good.' We call attention to the fact

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that during the past two years there were very large quantities of soft corn, the only outlet for which was through the feeding of livestock.

"As to the feeding of wheat, there is very little of it fed to beef cattle. In the year ended Oct. 1, 1945, the total supply of wheat available was slightly over 1,400,000,000 bushels. According to the best estimate I can secure from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, only a little more than 5,000,000 bushels of that huge amount, or about a third of 1 per cent, was fed to cattle other than dairy cows, and these other cattle would include both beef cattle and young dairy stock. In that year the amount of wheat fed to poultry was more than double the combined use of wheat for dairy cows, other cattle and hogs. Much of the wheat that is fed even for the above purposes is of low quality, not suitable for milling, or is in areas far removed from the source of supply of other grains, particularly corn. It is entirely clear that in your radio address you put the emphasis on the wrong spot.

"Secretary Anderson's testimony before the House committee on agriculture does not bear out your statement as to the 'shocking story' you had to tell, the story of 'about 27,450,000 bushels of grain. That's the amount we haven't sent to the starving people of the world.' Instead, he told the committee that for the latter half of the calendar year 1945 we had sent 190,000,000 bushels of wheat to apply on our commitments, and that this was approximately one-third of the total amount supplied by all the surplus grain countries; further, that our total commitment for the year ending June 30, 1946, was approximately 400,000,000 bushels, that we had shipped, up to May 1, 308,000,000 bushels; and that at the present and contemplated rate of shipments up to June 30 we would lack only a very few million bushels of filling that entire commitment; further, that for the first half of this year our shipments are practically equal in volume to all the rest of the world combined.

"Would it not be better to boast about having done this magnificent job instead of complaining that we may be a very little bit short of meeting this most liberal commitment?

"We do not share the optimism expressed in your address, that the re-establishment of quotas two weeks ago will solve the black market situation. Everything points to the contrary. Despite the fact that this is the fourth experiment with quotas, the black market, which started in soon after the imposition of price controls, has steadily advanced in importance, with minor setbacks at times when supplies were unusually heavy. It is common knowledge today that it is entirely out of control, and the reports which come from all over the country, of bare meat stocks at a time when your own estimates and those of the Department of Agriculture indicate that supplies available for domestic consumption this year are considerably above pre-war normal, confirm the fact

SALES

This sales column is carried regularly as a service to both buyer and advertiser. When writing for information or catalogs, mention that you "saw it in the PRODUCER." Sellers, on the other hand, should take advantage, at small cost, of sales listings in this medium.

**June 10
Wyoming**

BAR THIRTEEN

Comprest and TO Type
Cattle—75 head at auction.

SHERIDAN, WY.

**November
19-20
New Mexico**

RATON HEREFORD SALE

85 Bulls

RATON, NEW MEXICO

40 Females

Herefords for both commercial and purebred breeders. Sale held in Hereford Sale Pavilion 10 A. M., November 20.

For complete information write Alvin Stockton, Sec., Raton, New Mexico.

NORTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

**June 12
Wyoming**

BEAR CLAW HEREFORDS

Selling 3 bulls and 55 females in the sale pavilion on the Bear Claw Ranch. The roads are graveled and the sale will start promptly at 12:00 noon.

DAYTON, WYO.

For the catalog and full information write R. E. LEONE, Mgr., Bear Claw Ranch, DAYTON, WYO.

that the black market is getting the major supply of meat, and particularly of beef.

"Each successive drive to control the black market has failed. The only way it can be stopped is to remove price controls and allow the 'old fashioned' packers, as you call them, to get their business back and put the meat through normal distributive channels. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in the March-April, 1946, issue of the Livestock and Wool Situation, commented on the meat outlook as follows:

"If price ceilings on meat were removed, the average retail meat price in the second half of the year probably would be 15 to 20 per cent above present reported levels, and somewhat higher than this for the better grades and more desirable cuts."

"Even on that basis, consumers would still pay considerably less than under black market conditions. A low ceiling price without the meat to go with it is of no value to the consumer.

"You attempt to capitalize on the fact that for the first week after the quotas were reimposed, there was an increase of 12 per cent in the federally inspected slaughter, but this increase and a smaller increase the following week were due largely, if not entirely, to the corn order. Feeders without sufficient supplies of corn on hand to finish their stock have a choice of two alternatives: (1) to go

into the black market and buy corn in competition with the government's black market (the government's purchase price of corn for export to Europe was set at figure to match black market price—Ed.) operations in that commodity, or (2) to ship their livestock. And many of them have followed the latter course. There is nothing to indicate that this increased amount of meat shown in the report of federally inspected slaughter actually went through normal distributive channels.

"Livestock producers are in full sympathy with the idea that this country should do everything within its power to alleviate the suffering throughout the world, but we are getting tired of being kicked around and blamed for things for which we have not the remotest responsibility. The business of producing and feeding cattle and other livestock cannot be turned on and off as you do a water faucet or even a manufacturing plant. Our people are confused by the constantly changing programs. Last fall everyone was urged to produce as much meat as possible. Now, because that request was met with wholehearted co-operation, we have a blast of publicity against the use of grain in the production of meat, and the final straw is the effort to show that it is responsible for the failure of our government to fulfill its commitments to starving Europe. The figures given above abundantly show that it has not failed."

DYNAMITE DIGS DITCHES

Experts of Colorado A & M College at Fort Collins have been demonstrating that drainage and irrigation ditches can be "dug" by blasting with dynamite sticks. A 1,700-foot ditch was recently blown with sticks of dynamite placed in holes about 18 inches apart along the entire length of the proposed canal; each capped stick, as it went off, set off the next stick which in turn exploded the stick next to it. The experiments have shown the ground must be wet if the explosions are to run from hole to hole without the use of caps.

THE MEAT CONTROLS

(Continued from Page 8)

Grocer Manufacturers of America revealed that 73 per cent favor food ceilings until supply can meet demand, with most voters qualifying their answers with a desire that OPA should be revised to meet existing needs, that controls should be lifted on separate commodities as fast as supply permits and that no new maximum price should be placed on any item which will not cover cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

* * *

The American Federation of Labor meat union pleaded that the meat industry be saved "by lifting unworkable OPA controls." Price ceilings are a fiction, the union said, and unsanitary slaughtering of black market meat is endangering the nation's health.

* * *

It used to be that by-products often took care of part of the cost of beef. For months at a time packers would sell beef for less than they paid for it because they made good money on hides and other by-products. OPA changed that little nicety in marketing manners by freezing hide and other by-product prices. Now tanners complain that the OPA-born black market in meat is stripping them of hide supplies.

DDT Statistics

DATA CONTINUES TO ACCUMULATE with reference to DDT—some of it carrying a word of caution and all of it continuing to throw light on the beneficial possibilities of the chemical when it is properly employed.

From Colorado A. & M. College a release advises DDT is not effective in the control of ox warbles, bot flies of horses, horse flies, mange mites or sheep ticks. (Rotenone should be used for ox warbles, and sheep should be dipped for tick control.)

Commercially mixed 10 per cent DDT dust is recommended for control of cattle and hog lice, dog and hog fleas and dog ticks. Two ounces will treat an average sized cow. One treatment with 10 per cent DDT dust will rid cattle of lice, says the college, but two treatments at

two-week intervals will be required if 3 or 5 per cent dust is used.

It is pointed out that the most popular form for use in gardens and fields on vegetation is as a dust or in the wettable powder for mixing with water. For barns, where control of flies and long-lasting effect is important, either the type for mixing in water or the type ready-mixed in kerosene is good. (In the latter, the kerosene mixture should carry 5 per cent DDT.) For household use, especially to kill bedbugs, the type mixed with a highly refined kerosene is best. The type mixed with water will suffice, but leaves an objectionable residue.

Dr. George M. List of the Colorado experiment station warns: "Buy only preparations on which the percentages of actual DDT contained are printed on the label. When DDT first came on the market, some preparations carried only a very small fraction of DDT and were practically worthless."

The following descriptions of the various types of DDT insecticides have been prepared by David Brannon, extension entomologist at the State College of Washington, who says that DDT is suitable for an insecticide only when properly prepared.

Technical grade DDT contains some impurities, but is the type used in making dust and spray preparations.

DDT dusts are prepared by grinding technical grade DDT with some inert material such as talc or pyrophyllite to make concentrates containing as high as 50 per cent actual DDT. Dusts are generally used at 3, 5, and 10 per cent strengths.

In wettable type DDT powder dilutions are prepared as for dusts, but wetting agents are added so that suspensions may be formed when mixed with water. Wettable type dusts containing 25 or 50 per cent actual DDT are usually suggested for water suspension sprays.

DDT liquid emulsions are prepared by dissolving technical grade DDT in a solvent such as kerosene, xylene, acetone or cyclohexanone to which an emulsifying agent, and sometimes a spreading agent, has been added.

DDT in oil is prepared by dissolving DDT in xylene, deodorized kerosene or acetone. Contains no emulsifying agent

and is used primarily as a household spray.

Aerosols contain a 3 to 10 per cent solution of DDT plus pyrethrum extract in a solvent that has been placed under gas pressure. Aerosol bombs provide a simple method of applying household sprays for insects such as flies and mosquitoes. They are not practical where residual sprays are necessary for insect control.

In a letter furnishing additional requested information on DDT, Wendell Krull, head of the department of zoology and parasitology at Colorado A. & M. College, lays stress on the fact that DDT is poisonous to man and beast and should be handled with care. Mr. Krull's letter is reproduced herewith in full:

"There are several reagents which, when used as a spray, are effective in controlling flies, such as the house, stable and horn flies.

"Rotenone-oil sprays and pyrethrum-oil sprays will kill flies on the animals, and usually protect the animals for several hours thereafter. Sprays consisting of 5 per cent of either drug in an odorless, water-white kerosene make excellent sprays. Ten per cent solutions may also be used and they will protect the animals for a longer period of time after spraying. The kerosene used as the carrier for the reagents is also known as a light spray oil. There are sprays of this type on the market and sold under proprietary names. In purchasing them one should carefully check the label to see that they contain the reagents, and in effective proportions. The age of such sprays should also be considered for they must be fresh to be of value.

"DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane) sprays have recently made their appearance, and much information is still to be desired concerning their use. Present information indicates that they are safe and efficient if used in recommended concentrations. They seem to be just as efficient in the destruction of flies when sprayed on walls of stables and barns as they are when sprayed on the animals, because the flies leave the animals on entering the building or stable.

"Solutions having a strength of 5 per cent are efficient for use in hand or

GOING STRONG AT SIX MONTHS



On May 20 the one - in - a - billion "Cornhusker Quints" were 6 months old. Born Nov. 20 on the farm of Leo Schmoldt near Fairbury, Nebr., the four bulls and a heifer have already grown to average size and weight for beef calves of the same age and breeding. At birth they were less than half the normal weight.—(Wayne photo.)

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power sprayers. An oil spray may be made by putting about two pounds of the DDT in five gallons of kerosene, or the DDT may be mixed with a little xylol or acetone first and then poured into the kerosene. The spray should be regulated so as to apply about a teaspoonful to a square foot of surface; in other words, the surface is just barely moistened.

"An emulsion of DDT probably produces a more effective deposit of the chemical than the oil spray and may be used on animals. It may be prepared by dissolving seven ounces (about one cup) of 100 per cent DDT in an equal amount of warm acetone or xylol, and an equal weight of an emulsifying agent such as liquid soap. The mixture is then poured directly into one gallon of water, and shaken vigorously before using.

"There are proprietary products on the market, and when mixing these one should be very careful to follow the manufacturer's directions, since the concentrations of the chemical may vary. DDT powder for which concentration is not given should not be used.

"In handling DDT there are a number of things which should be remembered.

"DDT is a poison to man and beast, having a direct or indirect effect on the nervous system. Consequently, the individual doing the spraying should protect mouth and nostrils by moist cloth or gauze. Oil sprays should be kept off the skin of man and domestic animals, since oils are good solvents for the chemical and too much of it may be absorbed, inhaled or taken into the digestive tract by licking. DDT mixtures or solutions should not be allowed to come in contact with food of animals or man. Label as poison all containers containing DDT. Never use the DDT in stronger solutions than recommended, or in places where it is not necessary since it is destructive to many beneficial forms of life.

"DDT accumulates in the fat of the body. Milk of animals which have had access to DDT may contain the chemical. This has been experimentally proven with rats, goats and dogs. The chemical is destroyed by alkalis, and whitewashed walls, therefore, should not be sprayed. When DDT is used properly on walls it destroys flies for several months, and subsequent sprayings have an accumulative effect. Aqueous solutions on animals may protect them for several days, the length of time depending on the altitude and cloudiness of the weather, since the ultra-violet rays are destructive to the chemical. Wind and, perhaps, a dry atmosphere are also destructive. Oily solutions may be fire hazards and proper precautions should be taken. The objectionable odors of kerosene may be overcome by using deodorized kerosene."

Four companies in the meat slaughtering and packing industry account for over 60 per cent of the 1.1-billion-dollar capital investment and over 40 per cent of sales, according to a recent Twentieth Century Fund study.

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NW JUNIOR SHOW SUCCESS

At Auburn, Wash., young stockmen could report a success on their first annual Northwest Junior Livestock Show and Sale. The three-day event drew an estimated 1,200-person attendance from throughout the state. Over 300 beef cattle, hogs and sheep were entered by Future Farmers of America and 4-H club boys and girls.

VETS NOT INTERESTED

Of the many thousands of veterans who have declared an interest in agriculture as a career, country-wide reports show very few of them to be interested in starting as hired farm hands. The bulletin of the National Grange cites the example of job offers in the Middle West which are going begging despite the fact that they are for \$100 and \$125 per month, with board, room and laundry thrown in.

FARM EQUIPMENT STILL SHY

Farm machinery, already in stringent shortage following wartime manufacturing restrictions, and more urgently needed than ever to help produce food for the starving peoples of the world, shows little prospect of becoming more plentiful soon. Latest obstacle in the path of increasing such supplies arises out of a strike which involved 10 factories of International Harvester, lasting from mid-January to mid-April. As a result of this, the company, unable to fill demands for new machinery, is endeavoring to emphasize production of parts so that machinery now in use may be kept running.

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A REPORT ON GRAZING FEES

(Continued from Page 15)

from a public land state. They were not familiar with the problems and conditions and costs peculiar to the public land range areas.

There can be no doubt that this dishonest portrayal before the subcommittee on appropriations was deliberately designed by Grazing Service officials to bring from the Congress a demand that the fees be increased. The attempt was successful; and subsequently the Grazing Service has exploited this situation by representing that it, the Grazing Service, was "under pressure from Congress" to raise the fees.

Nine months after this episode, in November, 1944, while the war was at its height, the newly appointed director of Grazing, C. L. Forsling, met with the National Advisory Board Council, in Salt Lake City, and without any forewarning proposed that the grazing fees be trebled, to be effective for the 1945 grazing season, then but a few weeks away. The schedule of fees was described as an "interim fee," which Mr. Forsling said he intended to present to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval and action. Mr. Forsling thought that this interim fee was so far within the safe limits of what he considered to be the value of the forage in the grazing districts that no further range study was needed at that time. The council was invited to send a small committee to confer with Secretary Ickes in the short interval before the new fee schedule should be announced and made effective.

The council unanimously opposed Director Forsling's proposal, and offered counter proposals of its own. These were not acceptable to Mr. Forsling. He insisted upon his own course of action, regardless of the pledge by the department, or the economic consequences of his proposal. The council and the individual and organized livestock men generally, then appealed to the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys to conduct public hearings, in which the whole subject of grazing fees should be discussed fully, upon its merits, by all interested parties, before any change in the fee should be decided upon. In response to these urgent requests the committee, by resolution, asked the Department of the Interior to defer its action until the committee had an opportunity to make a thorough study of the subject. To this, Secretary Ickes reluctantly assented. During 1945, therefore, the committee conducted an extensive series of hearings on the subject in Washington, D. C., and in eight of the states in which the grazing districts are located.

In these several hearings Director Forsling explained what he said were his reasons for insisting upon increasing the grazing fees. His chief avowed reason, at first, was that, subsequent to

his base period of 1935-39, the market prices for beef and lamb had advanced some 70 per cent. From this, and his general knowledge, he concluded that the livestock industry had been fairly well stabilized, and that for several years the industry had enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity. He thought that the industry could afford to pay the higher fees. He had not considered the net profit position of the livestock industry, because that was too difficult to determine. He had made no study of his own. He relied upon the record of market prices for livestock, the results of the range-appraisal study of 1941, and some fragmentary data obtained from the Farm Credit Administration, and upon which he placed his own interpretation. He admitted, under questioning, that in his discussions with the appropriations committee of the Congress, and with the Bureau of the Budget, he had not considered the net earnings of the industry, or the ability of the grazing district users to pay the higher fees and survive, under the conditions prescribed for these permittees by the law and by the regulations of the Grazing Service itself. Finally, he admitted, under close questioning, that his formula for increasing the fees was, to a considerable extent, just pulled out of the air.

The mass of evidence brought to the committee in its many hearings has shown clearly and unmistakably that, in each year subsequent to 1941 and 1942, the increases in the operating costs of the livestock industry in the range states have progressively outrun, and by wide margins, the advances in the market prices of the products sold. The livestock men readily conceded that in 1941 and 1942 the industry was in a satisfactory profit position. These were the years when the range-appraisal study was completed, and the increase in fees was deferred because of the many uncertainties and difficulties then facing the industry. In succeeding years the prices of livestock and its products have been stabilized under price ceilings, but there has been no stability or restriction or limit to the advances in the operating costs of the industry. In the period from 1940 to 1944, according to statistics of the Department of Agriculture brought before this committee, the wages paid to ranch and farm labor increased more than 200 per cent, the prices of purchased feeds more than doubled, and the other costs rose proportionately.

The consequence of this increasing disparity between livestock market prices and the ranchers' operating costs has been to place the range livestock producers in a progressively less and less favorable net earning position. A study of production costs in the sheep industry of the western states by the United States Tariff Commission for

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the five years, 1940-44, disclosed that the highest net earnings were obtained in 1942, when the profit was \$1.14 per head of sheep. The next year there was a net operating deficit of 12 cents per head; and in 1944 the net loss was \$1.22 per head—a larger loss than the maximum profit reported in 1942.

These operating losses are causing a drastic liquidation in the sheep-producing industry, particularly in the western range states. The peak in the sheep population was reached in 1942, and each year since that date has brought a further decline in the number of sheep on farms and ranches. The number of stock sheep on farms and ranches has decreased 24.7 per cent in all states between Jan. 1, 1942, and Jan. 1, 1946. In the 11 western range states the decrease has been 28.8 per cent. In Oregon the sheep population has declined more than 44 per cent, while in Washington, Idaho and Montana the loss in numbers has been 40 per cent, 39 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively. There is reason to believe that in the grazing district regions of these states, where the unit production costs are relatively high (in spite of the so-called low grazing fees), the liquidation in the sheep industry is even more drastic than is disclosed by the state averages.

Liquidation in any industry does not flow from a healthy or profit position. As a matter of fact, so serious is the plight of the sheep industry at the present time that another committee of the Senate has held extensive hearings, and with the active support of the President and the executive departments, has introduced proposed legislation which it is hoped will enable the sheep- and wool-producing industry to survive during the post-war years immediately ahead.

Some sheep producers, who can make the change-over, are shifting to cattle; not because the range cattle industry is in a profit status, but because they feel that at the present time there is a bet-

ter chance to survive with cattle than with sheep. Many of the sheepmen are not so equipped or situated that it is possible for them to make this shift. The range livestockman cannot suspend his operations during an unfavorable period, and renew them at a later time. He must use his permit to graze upon the public range, or incur a high risk of losing it, with no possibility of regaining it in the future. He would then be out of business, and without a means of livelihood, and with his business would go much or all of his heavy investments in privately owned ranch and range properties, which are unsuited for other uses.

The difficulties and uncertainties that faced the livestock industry in 1942, and caused the proposed increase in grazing fees to be deferred, certainly have not decreased. On the contrary, they have steadily increased. I submit, that this is not a proper or opportune time to impose still heavier costs upon an already distressed industry.

The only cost study that the Grazing Service has ever made was the range appraisal of 1941, covering the five-year base period of 1935-39. In that study the Grazing Service found that when the operating costs (including taxes, lease costs, and 4 per cent interest on the investments in owned ranch and range properties) were deducted from the gross income of the 218 ranches studied, these ranchers had no income left from which to pay any grazing fees at all on either the national forests or the grazing district lands. The remainder, before allowing for any grazing fees, was a minus quantity.

In his every appearance before the committees of the Congress, Director Forsling has held up and emphasized as his most telling argument a so-called comparison of these fees with the prices paid in commercial leases for privately owned and state lands.

(To be concluded)

were reduced in importance. Capital—foreign as well as eastern—flowed into California; money became easier; the federal courts devised formulae for adjudicating land disputes involving Spanish and Mexican titles; roads were constructed, stage lines organized, and by the end of the 60's the railroad had made important changes in the transportation field; irrigation systems were organized and dams constructed, thereby providing irrigation to fields which once were used solely for grazing.

Most serious threat to the range operators was the ever increasing encroachment upon traditional grazing lands. After 1870 this movement gained impetus throughout the state as thousands of Californians and recently arrived immigrants took advantage of the provisions of the Timber Culture Acts (1873, 1874), the Desert Land Act (1875) and the Timber and Stone Act (1875). Under these federal statutes

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HOW IT ORIGINATED

In New York, two or three generations ago, it was customary to call a saloon or restaurant a "porter-house"—a place where porter and ale were sold. One day a beefsteak was called for at a butcher shop but, none being on hand, a cut from a roasting piece that was about to be sent to a porter-house was given to the customer. It proved so much superior to the ordinary steak that when the customer called next time he asked for a "porter-house" steak—and, ever after, this particular cut of beef has been known by that name.

California's Cattle

(Continued from Page 11)

hold undeveloped such large and valuable tracts; (5) disease was beginning to appear among the California cattle, necessitating preventive measures entirely new to local stock raisers.

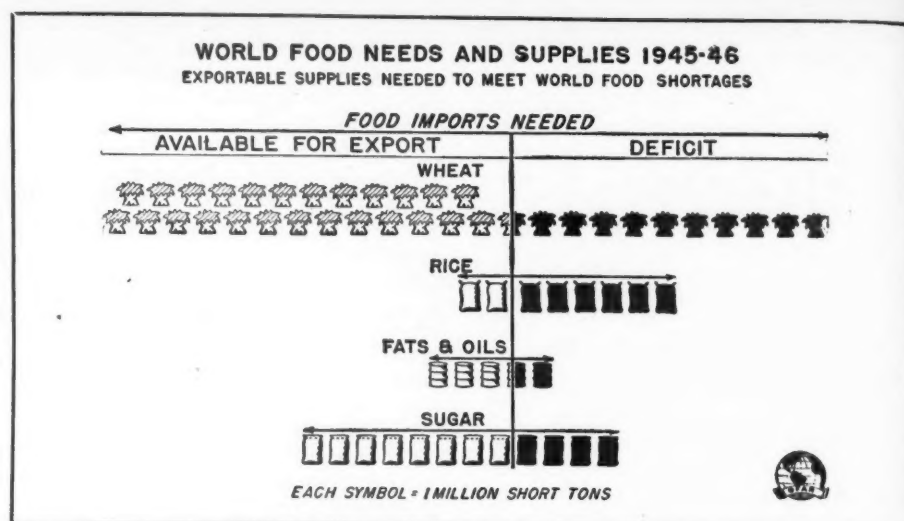
Up to 1870 the cattle industry had been predicated upon unlimited, unrestricted and free ranges—largely part of the public domain. The cowman was able to dominate this vast area for such a long period owing to: (1) the lack of capital in California to develop other resources, (2) by prohibitive interest rates which acted as a damper on enterprise, (3) uncertain land titles, (4) the absence of transportation, and (5) the lack of irrigation and water conservation projects. With the coming of large numbers of immigrants after the Civil War, these factors slowly but steadily

almost 7,000,000 acres were withdrawn from the public domain by 1910. By far the most important contributor to the constriction of the range lands were the Homestead Acts through which more than 14,000,000 acres—much of the best grazing lands of the Mexican and early American era—were closed to range cattle operations. Further to aggravate the range situation, an additional 13,000,000 acres of the domain were given in Congressional land grants to California railroads. The loss of 30,000,000 acres—a large portion taken from traditional ranges—was bound to have an adverse effect upon the range cattle industry.

California's rapidly increasing urban population demanded food, and the rapid increase in farming met with the immediate approval of the powerful commercial interests centered in the large cities. Improved acreage jumped from 6,000,000 acres in 1870, to 10,500,000 acres in 1880 and more than 12,000,000 acres in 1890. Land worth from \$1 to \$5 an acre for livestock production increased in value from \$20 to \$50 an acre when turned to the growing of wheat. Speculators in potential farm property furthered the interests of that not inconsiderable group of agricultural leaders engaged in heated attacks upon the remaining large Mexican land grants and their owners. This agitation, begun first in 1849, reached its zenith in the 70's with demands for high taxes on unimproved lands—frequently the finest of the remaining cattle ranges. The death knell for the grants came in 1879 when a legislative act provided that cultivated and uncultivated lands, of the same quality, and similarly situated, should be assessed at the same value. The rancheros had no alternative but to divide and sell large portions of their lands or to diversify their operations, in either case an adverse action to the range cattle industry.

Fence Law Fought

To cap the combined attack upon the once dominant stock raising business, farmers throughout California (abetted by powerful urban commercial forces) joined in a series of onslaughts upon the much-hated Fence Laws of 1850. This statute had placed the burden of protecting crops from damage by livestock upon the farmer who was also forced to bear the full cost of fencing his lands. Always alert to favorable opportunities to advance their cause the agricultural representatives took advantage of the temporary weakness and apparent apathy of the cattlemen following the disastrous drouth of 1862-64 to push through the legislature in 1864 the first "no-fence" bill. Though repealed a year later and a less drastic measure substituted, this was but the first of a long series of measures enacted by the legislature exempting various counties and districts from the fencing provisions of the 1850 act. To the consternation of the cattlemen the long feared comprehensive "no-fence" act was introduced in the legislature in 1872. It failed by a narrow margin but



its advantages were largely attained by the agriculturists through the subsequent enactment of local "no-fence" measures. By 1878 every valley county was "protected" by a "no-fence" law. The resulting decline in the number of stock in such counties was clearly seen in the census returns in 1880.

The combined effect of all adverse factors was to drive the range cattle operators and their herds farther into the less well-developed (and less desirable) back country and highlands. From 1870 to 1882 the number of range cattle in California declined, but this trend was checked in the mid-80's as alert stock raisers altered their methods and gradually redesigned the range industry into the stock-farm operation of the present. By 1890 this new mode was well established. Barbed wire, invented in 1873, was adopted by the cowman, who now fenced their ranges—lands which they acquired by purchase, lease and homestead. The raising of supplemental feed, medical care and better general methods of production and marketing were introduced. All such innovations meant increased costs of production which made the raising of inferior stock unprofitable. Renewed emphasis was placed upon breeding and raising better grades of beef stock. Purebred stock was imported, especially the white-faced Hereford stock so adaptable to the highlands ranges.

By the turn of the century the stock-farm had almost completely replaced the range type operation except in highland and semi-arid areas unsuitable even for grape culture. California stock attained a level of perfection and excellence previously unequalled in that state. During the first World War era a rapid increase in stock resulted from the unprecedented demand and resulting high prices. Feedlots throughout the rich valley areas topped off large numbers of stock marketed in San Francisco and Los Angeles. The economic depression of the early 20's brought hardship and failure to a considerable number of stock raisers, but the more conservative and energetic cattlemen managed to weather the crisis through retrenchment and diversification of their operations. Many

were not so fortunate during the primary depression of the 30's when failure through depressed prices and melting markets made livestock a drug on the market. Government "pump priming" and emergency programs brought about a slow recovery. This gradual improvement was altered by the outbreak of the second World War in Europe in 1939. The demand for beef approached record proportions as millions of Californians and transplanted workers entered the aircraft plants, shipyards and army and navy establishments throughout California. With the entry of the United States into the struggle, the demand for meat became more than the California producers could hope to supply. Millions of tons were consumed by the war plant workers while additional huge quantities were processed and packed in California for use by overseas forces in the various Pacific theaters of war. In addition vast amounts of beef were shipped from California ports to our allies. Beef, on the hoof and as dead meat, had to be imported from every possible source in the West. Even with these vast resources and the imposition of meat rationing, the demand far exceeded the supply. Periods of shortage when meat was unattainable at the local market were experienced and black market operations developed despite the active cooperation of cattlemen, packers and government agencies.

The end of hostilities in 1945 found California stockmen with more than 2,500,000 head of cattle on hand for which the highest prices in California history were being paid. It is feared that a post-war break in both demand and prices would be disastrous to the California stock growers whose costs of production are materially higher than those of neighboring states. The closing of war plants (especially the large airplane factories in Southern California and the shipyards of the San Francisco Bay area) and resultant displacement of well over 1,000,000 workers poses a threat to the inflated economy of the state and thereby represents a very real problem to the cattleman.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

THE MONTH'S MARKETS . . By H. W. French

MORE LIVESTOCK FEEDERS ARE talking about the corn and feed situation than about anything else connected with the industry. A recent announcement was made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that it would buy 50,000,000 bushels of corn paying a bonus of 30 cents a bushel on date of delivery to CCC, and also would pay 30 cents bonus on wheat delivered before May 25. Unlimited purchases of oat meal were to be made from millers, and whole oats also would be purchased. The bonus on corn terminated May 11.



Mr. French

New grain ceilings were effective May 13. Corn was increased 25 cents a bushel; wheat, 15 cents; oats, 5 cents; barley, 9 cents; rye, 10 cents, with grain sorghums lifted 18 cents per cwt. Fish meal on the same date went up \$10 a ton; fish scraps, \$7.50; tankage, \$7.50; meat scraps, \$10; corn germ meal, \$14; gluten feed and gluten meal, \$14; hominy feed, brewers' dried grains, beet pulp and millfeeds, \$10; soybean meal, cottonseed meal, peanut meal and linseed meal, \$14, and minor meals, \$10.

Going into May the percentage of choice and prime beef steers was declining at Chicago as compared with a short time ago, and this condition will get worse with the increase in short-feds on the market. At this time last year, however, the percentage of choice was not so large as at present. The good grade soon will form a much larger part of the supply, and even medium grade offerings may develop volume although recently both common and medium have been in very small proportion.

Many markets, including Chicago, have been receiving relatively large supplies of grain-fed steers, and at most points the percentage of steers was above normal. Cows have not been plentiful anywhere and are diminishing in volume everywhere. Trade scouts report from many different feeding areas that the number of cattle still in the feedlots is disappointingly small, and at some centers some feeders already have marketed the last of their holdings.

There is bound to be a gap between the end of the fed season and the coming of the grass season. Many believe that the movement of grassers will be delayed this year because the grass did not develop early owing to cold, wet weather. Ranges and range feed conditions at the start of May were good in most parts of the country, late rains helping out where drouth conditions were reported early.

Any number of thin southwesterns have been moving to grazing areas in Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Ne-

braska and Kansas, and many of these went through the Denver gateway. Many of these cattle will not come back to market during 1946, and some of them will be double wintered. Fleshier cattle have not been showing up, and despite their scarcity there is no material inquiry for them.

Feed Conditions

Stocks of corn, oats and barley in all positions on Apr. 1 totaled 1,874,000,000 bushels, or 124,000,000 bushels less than a year earlier. Corn and barley supplies were 20 per cent smaller than a year ago, while oats were almost 33 per cent larger. Corn stocks amounted to 1,130,000,000 bushels, and oats 663,000,000 bushels, barley standing at 111,000,000 bushels. Rye stocks were the lowest on record at 7,800,000 bushels.

Production of cottonseed meal in April was 68,680 tons, making the August-April total 1,347,715 tons against 1,732,412 tons for the like period last year. April shipments of cake and meal totaled 75,635 tons, making the August-April total 1,351,357 tons compared with 1,655,279 tons a year earlier. Stocks of cake and meal on May 1 were 48,616 tons, compared with 106,183 tons a year ago.

The large packers stepped up their buying to some extent since the new quotas became effective, but they are taking far less than the usual number. It took more than a week for some of the smaller concerns and the buyers representing packers at outside points to curtail their buying noticeably. All interests worked hard at keeping within compliance, with margin so close at times that the condemnation of one animal would put a packer out of compliance. Cattle are not grading or yielding as well as a month ago.

It is hard to find anybody willing to make a definite forecast on what the market will do during the next month. Country owners are not inclined to keep their cattle back in the hope of a rise in the market. There are too many uncertainties facing the feeder at this time, and he seems satisfied to move his stock out without too much finish, close out his operations and await developments.

Meat shortages are apparent in most parts of the country; the New York meat trade report often showed that some of the wholesale houses were closed, or nearly so, because of short supplies or none at all. The April slaughter of cattle under federal inspection was off 264,000 from a year ago, with the calf kill down 35,000. The hog slaughter was up nearly 721,000, and the sheep and lamb slaughter gained over 228,000.

Some of the shipper buyers operating on the western markets claimed they did not need so many fed cattle because grassers are moving with more freedom and in bigger volume in California. Some well wintered heifers sold recently on the San Francisco market at \$16.25, other

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THE SAME DDT that proved so successful in last year's government tests in Kansas!

Water suspension type, recommended over oil types, for livestock.

50% DDT Wettable Powder
24-Pound Carton (Eight 3-lb. bags) . . . \$12.90
3-Pound Bag . . . \$1.90

For spraying cattle with a power sprayer, use a 3-lb. bag to 100 gallons of water. Will treat 125 to 175 head. Write for complete information on pest control.

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grassers going at \$15 to \$15.50. Many of the medium to good grass cows scored \$11.50 to \$13, and some sold as high as \$14.

Prices at Chicago

Cattle trade was very uneven at Chicago, with the most changes in cows and bulls. Many other markets reported lack of uniformity in prices. On every break, the run was usually shut off sharply, and buyers were forced to abandon their bearish tactics. Within a week's time, prices changed more than 50 cents, but the way the market recovered it looked as though it will be able to take care of itself in the weeks ahead.

Mid-May beef steer prices at Chicago were not much different from a month earlier although the tendency was weaker rather than stronger. Heifers in moderate supply scored mostly 25 to 50 cents advance. Cows finished around 25 cents lower but were above the month's low spot. Cannery and cutters showed only slight weakness. Bulls were mainly 25 to 50 cents lower, and calves and vealers looked steady to 50 cents off.

Although both choice fed steers and heifers topped at \$18 there were very few sales in the steer division above \$17.75 and practically no other heifers above \$17.25. Most of the good to choice steers sold at \$15.75 to \$17.50 and some low medium short-feds went below \$14.50. It was largely a \$14.50 to \$17 market for heifers. Some of the offerings bought by the big packers were sent east alive.

A few good cows were reported at \$14 to \$15 but most of the common to good offerings were secured at \$9.50 to \$12.75, those above \$13 being mostly of a young type. Cannery and cutters were most numerous at \$7 to \$9. Some beef bulls reached \$15 but on the low spot best did not pass \$14. Most of the sausage bulls cleared at \$11.50 to \$12.75, although some scored \$13.50 and above. Best vealers reached \$17, but on the low spot nothing passed \$16 and on the close most choice kinds were worth \$16.50.

Supply of replacement cattle at Chicago was exceedingly small most of the month, and Corn Belt feeders were in no mood to compete for what was available, eastern buyers usually taking what was on hand. Stocker and feeder steers at mid-May were mostly steady to 25 cents higher than a month ago, some showing more advance, while calves on country account displayed no change.

It was largely a \$14.50 to \$16.50 market for replacement steers, but at some of the other markets sales were made above this range, short yearlings selling up to \$17, which was about the limit on most of the calves available for country purposes. Any number of heifers went out at \$13 to \$15 and some at \$15.50 and higher where they carried little weight. Only young cows went out at \$12 and better, common and medium aged cows selling at \$9 to \$11.

Stocker and feeder steers at Chicago for the week ending May 3 figured \$15.49 against \$14.24 a year ago, while

TWINS OR NOT?

The birth of two calves, 75 days apart, to a Red Poll cow, was reported recently by Dr. W. J. LaValle, Troy, Ohio. This extremely rare phenomenon of super-gestation occurred on the farm of Elmer Sotzing, near Troy. The mother cow had been producing a good flow of milk since her first calving.

the average price of all beef steers sold out of first hands at that time was \$16.53, only 28 cents higher than a year earlier. Replacement steers at Kansas City averaged \$16.07 and \$14.49, respectively; Omaha, \$14.72 and \$13.57, respectively, and St. Paul \$13.80 and \$13.01, respectively. Composite average for the four markets was \$15.35 against \$14.07 a year ago, with each market reporting lighter average weights.

The Over-All Picture

Farm production from meat animals in 1945 at 40.2 billion pounds was 1.6 billion pounds short of 1944 and 6 billion pounds below the record of 1943. Production of cattle set a new record, while hogs ran fourth and sheep and lambs fell below average. Cattle production was estimated at 19 billion pounds, hogs 19.2 billion pounds and sheep and lambs nearly 2 billion pounds.

Colorado feedlots are about empty of cattle, and some of the men with intentions to continue feeding have had scouts out in Iowa and Nebraska seeking corn, but to no avail. Those who are out of cattle have been unable to secure meat in their local stores and have been buying live animals to slaughter for their own use. This may be prevalent in other sections of the country, and may mean a bigger country slaughter than normal.

Hog receipts continue heavier each week than in the same period a year ago, but no big supplies are available and may not be for several months ahead. Quotas for packers under federal inspection have been increased from 80 per cent to 90 per cent of their 1944 slaughter.



"I'm not marrying until I'm 50. No woman is getting the best years of my life!"

Marketing of hogs is to be encouraged because of the tight corn situation, and those with little corn for further feeding are sending their hogs to market, many of them in a half finished condition and lighter in weight. Average quality is far below that of a month or two ago.

The national fall pig goal is 31,500,000 head, or 10 per cent under fall production in 1945, but still slightly above the 10-year (1934-43) average. Ceiling prices have prevailed now for many months at most markets, and at Chicago this means \$14.85 for practically all of the barrows and gilts and \$14.10 for most of the sows.

Less than 40,000 California sheep and lambs passed through the Ogden and Salt Lake gateways up to the middle of May, while the movement for the same period last year exceeded 50,000. Very few of those sent east were on the various markets as most of them had been purchased by contract in California for movement direct to midwestern packers.

The second cut of the California lambs that are to be delivered in May are on Ladino clover pastures, and these lambs are usually shorn before going on pastures. Only small lots remain to be contracted either for feeder or slaughter purposes. Southern California packers have been contracting some lambs at \$15.25 to \$16, the buyers receiving the subsidy. Some shorn feeder lambs scored \$12 to \$12.50.

Lamb Conditions

Weather was favorable in April for the development of the early lamb crop in every part of the country, conditions being among the best ever experienced by early lamb growers. From the standpoint of feed supplies, conditions were less favorable than a year ago in April for California, Arizona and Texas, but as good or better in most other areas.

Marketing of spring lambs from California and Arizona, and shorn yearlings and lambs from Texas were relatively large in April. California took most of the Arizonas and Californias. Texas markets in April were a near record for the month, following a record March movement. Fort Worth has been reporting receipts far in excess of any market for several weeks, and slaughter of lambs, both old crop and new crop, from Texas may establish a new record.

Old crop wool lambs have practically disappeared from most of the markets, only scattered loads being available from week to week. The end of the season, despite earlier indications, did not arrive with prices on the decline although it did find quality much poorer than a month ago. Wheat pastures also were well cleared of wool lambs.

The percentage of shorn lambs showed a material increase in recent weeks, and as a rule these were dressing much higher than the final loads of woolskins. Ewes continued scarce everywhere, and at some points old shorn kinds were available. Heavy marketings of lambs the last two days in April resulted in a

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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sharp break, followed by much shorter marketings and a much higher market.

In one week woolled lambs at Chicago were up 50 cents to \$1.25 and clippers gained as much as \$1.50. Even more gain was reported on the high spot as compared with a month ago. Ewes also were sharply higher. Shipping call was broad in the face of reports that dressed lambs were losing money.

Although \$16 stopped the best woolled lambs early, it was not long before tops were pushed above \$17 and on the high day most good to choice scored \$17.50 to \$17.75, standing the highest since 1929 and considering the subsidy payments netted the feeders the best prices since 1920. Wheatfield lambs went as high as \$17.50. Shorn lambs with No. 1 and No. 2 pelts late at \$16.75 to \$17.25 were no better than those early at \$15 to \$15.60. A few woolled ewes made \$9 to \$9.50 and practical top on shorn was \$8. Kansas City reported spring lambs up to \$17.75 and shorn ewes as high as \$8.85.

WOOL . . . By H. W. F.

TRADING in domestic wools at Boston has been rather slow. Some inquiry was reported but sales were limited. Some buying was going on in Texas, where several cars of 12-month and 8-month 1945 wools were sold. Buyers continued to follow up appraisals of 1946 wools. A ready market exists for Ohio delaine wools when they become available, and some offers have been received for future arrivals at appraisal prices.

Shearing in some of the important areas of the West was stopped because of cold weather and some snows. Buying competition in the Midwest continued very keen, and prices to growers were firm to 1 cent up. Medium wools are now being purchased in the Midwest at grease prices from 45 to 49 cents.

Activity in foreign wools is restricted because of lack of offerings. The small amount of unsold Australian free-of-burr fine wools which are arriving can be sold readily at ceiling prices. Broad interest was shown in Montevideo wools. Imports of foreign wools continued very heavy with over 25,000,000 pounds arriving in the three main eastern ports during the week ending May 3.

Consumers of raw wool showed considerable interest in a report from Australia that the surplus stocks of wool existing in Australia were fast diminishing, and that nowhere near the time previously estimated would be required completely to eliminate the surplus. This is a result of a larger than expected demand from Russia, Japan and continental European countries. Home consumption also is expected to show a sharp increase.

The 26th public auction of government wools, held in Boston on May 1, was attended by over 400 wool men. There were 2,948,508 pounds offered, of which 2,771,021 pounds found an outlet. Bid-

ding was active on all good wools and slow on inferior types.

Stocks of domestic wools held by the CCC, as reported by handlers on Mar. 31, totaled 440,180,000 pounds, of which 84,870,000 pounds were 1943 wools, 115,267,000 pounds were 1944 wools and 249,043,000 pounds were 1945 wools. Recent estimates indicate a domestic stockpile of around 400,000,000 pounds and a foreign stockpile of about 113,000,000 pounds. The total of domestic 1946 wools appraised to May 4 was 29,898,765 pounds.

Prices to growers for native wools (mediums) were 48 cents in Ohio and Michigan, 46 to 47 cents for good lots in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, and occasionally 48 cents was paid in these states for choice lots. The Missouri price was usually 48 cents, with 1 to 2 cents more in the Springfield area.

Not much activity was reported in Texas for mohair, with approximately 1,000,000 pounds left approaching mid-May. Best adult hair made 58 cents, and best kid hair 78 cents. Fine hair is in demand, with lower grades lagging.

CRYSTAL GAZING

A further decline in cattle numbers is likely in 1946, according to Reed A. Phillips in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics "Agricultural Situation." "Numbers of horses and mules also will continue to decline. Sheep numbers may decline further but the number of hogs on farms at the beginning of 1947 may not differ greatly from the number on hand on Jan. 1 this year."

* * *

The Department of Agriculture said that 1946 farm income, including government payments, should total about 20.9 billion, or about 10 per cent higher than last fall's estimate. The guess is based on expectation of another wheat crop of a billion bushels or better.

* * *

American farmers "need have no fear of oversupply and falling prices" in farm products during this year and next, and maybe not in 1948, Clinton P. Anderson, secretary of agriculture, declares in a signed article in the current issue of Collier's. The great demand will keep the prices up, he adds, even if we produce record crops this and next year.

BULLS FROM BRAZIL

(Continued from Page 7)

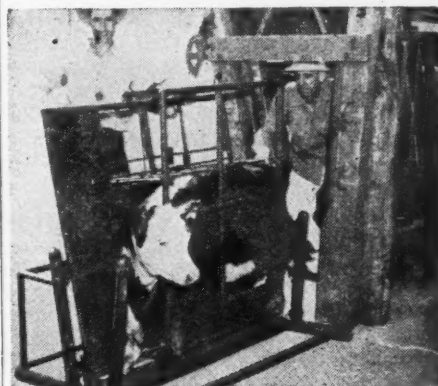
arrived at Vera Cruz about two or three weeks ago. Our officials had advance notice this time of the intent to ship, and registered strong protest, not only direct from the Department of Agriculture, but also through the foreign division of the Department of State. At first, assurances were given that the bulls would not be unloaded without the consent of the United States, and actually they were held on the boat in the harbor for a

Staggs BRANDING TABLE

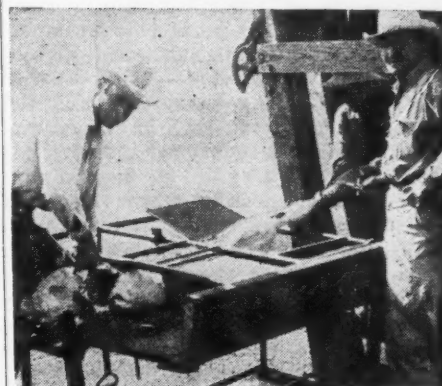
Used in All Stock Raising
States in the Union and
in Foreign Countries

The absence of gates, neck bars, and other gadgets makes this Table simple and easily operated by two or more men. Weight 300 pounds. In two parts, easily loaded and transported. Made of metal, electrically welded. Highly endorsed by all users. Hogs and other young animals easily handled on Staggs Branding Table.

AVOID DANGERS OF INFECTION, OVER-HEATING AND INJURIES FROM THROWING.



When calf enters table, operator at left squeezes calf by pulling ratchet bar, which holds calf securely, tilts and locks table and calf is in horizontal position. No stop gates or bars necessary.



Head is free on table, can be turned in any position for dehorning, ear marking, tattooing, and branding. Leg is pulled over bar, exposing flank for castrating. Metal guard at bottom keeps feet out of way.

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matter of several days, but finally, without any further communication with our authorities, the Mexican foreign minister gave the order for them to be unloaded; and they are now being held in quarantine on the island mentioned above.

It is fortunate that the first shipment was free of disease. It will be almost a miracle if the second shipment, gathered from a wider area in Brazil, does not carry it. It is certain that it is only a matter of time, if such shipments are continued, until the disease will spread to Mexico, and when that happens, under the sanitary provision of the 1930 tariff act, the Mexican border will be closed to all movement of cattle into the United States and will remain so closed until our Department of Agriculture is convinced that the disease no longer exists in any part of Mexico.

Undoubtedly, with the current demand for bulls of the Brahma breed, the importation was very profitable to the Mexican importers, some of whom apparently have high official connections, and all of whom have, apparently, very itchy palms. They are running a grave risk and jeopardizing the welfare of the entire northern Mexico cattle industry, which has no outlet for its product other than the markets of the United States.

At this writing, it has not been determined just what steps the United States may take to be sure that the disease is not brought into this country by bulls out of the second shipment. Our officials are highly incensed at Mexico's disregard of treaty obligations, and they have a deep responsibility to the United States livestock industry to take every possible step to guard its welfare. Some changes in the regulations undoubtedly will be imposed, and they should be drastic enough to warn Mexican officials against any further evasion of the treaty.

OPA Fight Continues

(Continued from Page 8)

figures? They mean to us that while now and for years past the legitimate slaughterer has paid us more for our live animals than he obtained for the beef has at the same time passed the beef on to the consumer at a profit of less than 1 cent per pound.

"Now much of our beef is going to the consumer at a profit to the black marketeer, who disregards the value of the by-product. Under normal conditions the value of the by-products is an important factor in holding down the price of beef to the consumer.

"They also mean that, while over the years the meat industry in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry has been able to assure the public of a supply of meat healthy when alive and killed and handled under sanitary conditions, now the consuming public can have no such assurance when dealing with the black market nor have they any protection as to quality."

He said that the feeders are now fearful of future operations, with Corn Belt feeding even now down 17 per cent from last year; that slaughterers are losing business to the extent that they may have to quit; that housewives find it increasingly hard to get what they want in meat; that the industry "with approval and request of our government" has built up a high inventory of cattle at a time of full employment which some predict may soon change to an 8,000,000-man unemployment.

"Surely, it is not the policy of Congress to continue by general taxation to subsidize the consumer to the extent of about \$22.50 per head on our cattle as

marketed. If this is taken off at a time of unemployment and falling prices, the life savings of many of our cattlemen will be lost. This artificial situation we now ask Congress to remove.

"Never has the consuming public been better able to pay its way. We have the cattle. Remove these hampering restrictions and we and our direct customers, the feeders and processors, will give the consumers as rapidly as possible an adequate supply of good beef and at a price which we feel sure will not be higher than that of today."

W. D. Farr, Greeley, Colo., feeder member of the Cattle and Beef Industry Committee, appeared in the Senate banking committee hearing. He pointed out that a Department of Agriculture forecast on prices of meat without ceilings in the second half of the year was 15 to 20 per cent over present prices.

"That is a perfect situation. If prices do not rise to equal subsidies, then the producers will have to stand the loss. In these times of everything advancing, it is hardly fair for a livestock producer to take this loss. However, we are anxious to take this loss now, whatever it may be, and get our business on a firm foundation. We don't want any more subsidies because we know that it will lead to more and more."

He said that "between 20 and 25 per cent of the value of our cattle and lambs is in subsidies. Certainly we are extremely vulnerable to have our inventory values reduced 25 per cent overnight. Because of this threat, feedlots are being emptied and not refilled."

He also told the committee that the legitimate packer can't buy cattle in volume because most of the cattle are selling above the compliance range. "We

Livestock Quiz

By Boris Randolph

You can take your LIVESTOCK literally, in more ways than one. Following, for instance, is a literary quiz based on the word LIVESTOCK. Simply fill in the missing letters of each word according to the definitions and take five points for each right answer.

1. a. English seaport.....LIVE _ _ _ _ _
b. Swedish city.....STOCK _ _ _ _ _
2. a. Subsistence.....LIVE _ _ _ _ _
b. A fenced enclosure.....STOCK _ _ _ _ _
3. a. Large glandular organ.....LIVE _ _ _ _ _
b. Short and stout.....STOCK _ _ _ _ _
4. a. One who makes things gay.....LIVE _ _ _ _ _
b. An elastic fabric.....STOCK _ _ _ _ _
5. a. Enduring.....LIVE _ _ _ _ _
b. Herding lash.....STOCK _ _ _ _ _
6. a. Servants uniform.....LIVE _ _ _ _ _
b. One who owns shares.....STOCK _ _ _ _ _
7. a. Vivacious.....LIVE _ _ _ _ _
b. Leg and foot covering.....STOCK _ _ _ _ _
8. a. A moss-like plant.....LIVE _ _ _ _ _
b. Place for keeping cattle.....STOCK _ _ _ _ _
9. a. Blue jaundice.....LIVE _ _ _ _ _
b. Securities dealer.....STOCK _ _ _ _ _
10. a. A kind of sausage.....LIVE _ _ _ _ _
b. Cattle-raiser.....STOCK _ _ _ _ _

(Answers on Page 37)

feeders are getting the advantage of the black market. We know our cattle are bringing about \$1 per cwt. over compliance prices. We don't like this way of doing business."

Also in Washington were F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National, and that association's legislative committee, which is made up of Chairman A. A. Smith; Loren C. Bamert, Ione, Calif.; P. E. Williams, Davenport, Fla.; R. J. Hawes, Twin Falls, Ida., and S. C. Hyatt, Hyattville, Wyo.

HIDES . . . By H. W. F.

INACTIVITY featured the domestic hide trade and some permits were not filled as many of the big packers had less than a normal production. New slaughter controls may mean larger production for the big packers because the program will channel much of the slaughter away from the smaller killers who have not been established long enough to obtain a quota equal to their recent purchases.

Small packers were well sold out at ceiling prices although some of their offerings were not in the best of condition, due to rather careless handling. There was a good demand for 30- to 50-pound country hides, and heavier kinds moved for export. Calf- and kipskins from all sources were well cleaned up, and there was no indication of increased supplies.

South American hide trade was featured by heavy buying by local tanners and Mexican buyers at prices sharply higher than those agreed upon by the United Nations group, so that this group secured very little. It has been reported that Russia is now showing interest in the South American hide market.

Glimpsing Cattle in West Virginia

By DAVID I. DAY



IT WAS CHILLY ON THE OHIO River as we crossed at Pomeroy, Ohio, to find ourselves on U. S. 33 in West Virginia. For some little distance, it was a most delightful riverside road. Then we started eastward, making our first stop at Spencer, the county seat of Roane County.

It was the last Sunday in April and while yet in Pomeroy (pop. 3600) we caught something of the spirit, the traditions, of this highland region on the river. Back many years ago, this town was a great center of steamboating and still, we learned, many men and boys have year-around employment on the river towboats.

We talked to an old gentleman who had worked in West Virginia, not far from Spencer, many years ago, getting clear title eventually to 160 acres of land. Feeling ready to retire he sold the place still unimproved to a young man who had financial backing and the advantage of youthful vigor.

"He later purchased other land, built a home and some shed barns," explained the old man. "He got started with some real whiteface heifers from the West, mated them with a West Virginia pedigreed Hereford bull. He has made money, and this fact is all the demonstration I need that the state over the river could easily produce twice as much beef as it does."

This man, thoughtful and serene, bearing his burden of 76 years pretty lightly, had some figures on different farms, proving that, with ample water, millions of acres of grassland, ready access to the more populous markets, the old Mountain State is a "natural," particularly in raising feeder stock or good grass-fed beef.

Evidently the state is making fine progress in the direction of more and better beef cattle. It would make still faster progress if companies owning large tracts of coal land could see the opportunities. Some of the state is too mountainous and other parts too valuable for other purposes, but there is doubtless a lot of beef grass going to waste in certain quarters.

We spent a couple of hours in Spencer (pop. about 3000) in the heart of a very nice farming and grazing locality, with some nice commercial cattle in spots. One business man there told us he anticipated a 30 per cent increase in cattle and other good livestock in the town's trade territory the next three or four years. A prominent farmer came into the store. He added that the great need of the state was pasture improvement.

"So many of our people regard pasture fertilization as too expensive," he stated. "They have the same feeling about all forms of pasture improvement work. They always say: 'Costs too much.' But I've never spent money that brought bigger dividends than the cash invested in pasture improvement."

This farmer had 120 acres of fairly rough hill land covered with weedy grass. By use of the mowing machine, the weeds were brought under control. By liming, fertilization, reseeding in line with state college recommendation, he was enabled to carry three times as many cattle. However, the farmer warned, the battle is never completely won. Even with care in not overpasturing or in not pasturing too early in the spring, there will be parts of any big West Virginia pasture which require help.

One thing worthy of note in the increased production of feeder calves, grass-fed beef or grain-fed beef: the commercial producer has the benefit of ample bull supply close at hand. Some commercial cattlemen have gone into the pedigreed beef cattle trade. Some wealthy men are getting a lot of satisfaction out of growing on West Virginia highland farms some of the finest of show cattle.

The Hereford appears to be the prevailing favorite among beef breeds in the coal mining country. The famed Morlunda Farms near Lewisburg is one of the really great whiteface nurseries of the nation. Just before our little journey, the Hereford men had staged successful consignment sales at Charles Town and Jackson's Mill, so many new bulls and females were getting acquainted with surroundings on many farms along the trails. The black cattle are making friends all the time, too, with herds all over like the Moore herds near Lewisburg.

Of particular interest to us was the new and very strong popularity of the dual-purpose Shorthorn in many communities, especially polled cattle of this sort, fairly strong on the beef side. Everywhere we learned of new herds and of fine records made by old herds all over this scenic state. Possibly, the Lewis herd of polled dual-purpose Shorthorns near Point Pleasant can be rated as the best-known there, one of the best-known anywhere in the country.

West Virginia is predominately a coal and mineral state generally, including oil and natural gas revenue. Near Spencer over many years, attracted by a 9000-foot oil well came many people who were touring the state. A great development

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is the proposed \$65,000,000 improvement program for Big Sandy River which runs between West Virginia and Kentucky. This river penetrates one of the greatest bodies of coal on earth and when the locks and dams are completed, millions of tons of the "black diamond" will be brought down the little river annually. At the present time, the Kanawha is the great "coal river" of the state. Many hundreds of barges of coal go down this river and down the Ohio—mainly to Cincinnati.

Feeling the Coal Strike

Naturally, the coal strike—or any coal strike at any time—is a matter of importance touching every farmer in some way, directly or indirectly, in the whole state. Striking with concerted force, the bread shortage, the critical meat situation, with other common commodity shortages, make a deep impression in a land dotted with coal mines in the midst of a coal strike. The people there—more particularly, the dairy people, poultrymen, stockmen, truck farmers and the like—are as unhappy as ever in their history.

One old man, past 75, a leading dairyman and cattle feeder, declared either he or the American government was cockeyed, pointing to commodity shipments overseas which were badly needed in our own country, the constant yelp of local and state governments for aid financially from a federal government swamped with debt. Said he: "It begins to look like the end of free government while we sit around waiting for the ax to fall."

Through Weston and Clarksburg—the latter "Stonewall" Jackson's old town—northward on U. S. 250 to Wheeling. The next day we crossed into Ohio. We wondered what would become of West Virginia if and when all the coal is removed. It is said that over 40 of the 55 counties have great coal deposits. There remains oil, iron ore, commercial clays and building stone but, of course, coal is king. Will the region in the centuries to come be a vast ranching territory with Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia as markets for the meat?

INSIDE INFORMATION

Soon you will be able to tell by the condition of the subsoil in autumn just how many cattle your range can feed the following season. Coming from the Department of Agriculture, this statement is based on a six-year study of soil moisture that reveals a definite relationship between soil moisture in the fall and the next year's crop of grass. Oscar K. Barnes, of the soil conservation research division at Laramie, Wyo., made and is continuing the study, which involves measurements of the moisture in the top three feet of range lands. He hopes soon to find a soil-moisture figure that ranchers can use to predict the following year's range.

Personal Mention

Irwin Adamson, president of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association, speaking at the 34th annual Feeders' Day in Lincoln, Apr. 26, made reference to statistics showing that for every 1,000 persons in this country now there are 143 fewer hogs, 101 fewer sheep and lambs, 12 fewer milk cattle and 98 fewer other cattle than after World War I. . . . He stated his belief that "there never has been overproduction of high quality beef." "Consumer buying power is the controlling factor in demand and also price," Mr. Adamson said.

Recent changes in the California region, Forest Service, affected **Roswell Leavitt**, who becomes supervisor of Trinity National Forest, headquartered at Weatherville; he succeeds **Andrew G. Brenneis**, transferred to Los Padres National Forest, Santa Barbara. . . . **Paul Stathem** becomes the new supervisor of the Sequoia Forest at Porterville, succeeding **J. E. Elliott**, retired. . . . **James Kaiser**, now a staff assistant on the Lassen Forest, Susanville, succeeds Mr. Stathem as Mendocino Forest supervisor.

A mail-order bull calf 10 months old recently went a-traveling from Rancho Sacatal, Paul Spur, Ariz., to the B-A-Brook Farm at West Buxton, Me. Following an exchange of correspondence with the buyer, who desired a son of the prize winner WHR Double Princeps, **C. G. (Sox) Hendry**, manager of Rancho Sacatal, shipped the youngster off by express in a crate. He arrived four days later in good condition.

The interest **Cal Farley** of Amarillo, Tex., has taken in "problem" boys and boys from under-privileged homes gains nation-wide recognition in the pages of the American Magazine for June. He has already given around 235 youngsters between the ages of 6 and 14 a second chance on his Boys' Ranch, and most of the kids are justifying his faith in them.

Howard R. Tolley has resigned as chief of the BAE to become chief economist and director of the division of economics and marketing in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Ira N. Gabrielson has retired from the directorship of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Assistant **Albert M. Day** is presently filling the post thus vacated.

Following 47 years of continuous service with the BAI, **Dr. Alexander E. Wight**, veterinarian with the agricultural research administration, has retired at 70. No successor has as yet been named.

Announcement has been made of the appointment of **John H. Beckwith** of

Loretto, Nebr., as agricultural agent for the Union Pacific in Colorado and Wyoming.

Allen Fordyce of Sheridan has been elected to head the newly formed Wyoming Hereford Breeders Association.

William K. Jackson of Boston, Mass., is the new president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. He replaces the well-known **Eric Johnston**.

Fred Beier, livestock statistician with the BAE at Denver, was as always when he shows up, a welcome caller in the association offices recently. . . . **Bill Flint** was another stopper-inner. He is the Cutter Laboratories representative who shows films on cattle diseases at stockmen's meetings. . . . **Harry E. Terrell** of Des Moines, Ia., was another Denver visitor. Mr. Terrell is arranging, to be held soon at Laramie, Wyo., a three-way conference of labor, industry and agriculture similar to one held there a year ago.

A. A. Smith of Sterling, Colo., first vice-president of the American National, stopped by briefly. A recent witness before the Senate banking committee against controls on meat, Mr. Smith was making a return trip to Washington. . . . **Sam Hyatt** of Hyattville, Wyo., member of the legislative committee, also came in, on his way home from Washington.

Will J. Miller, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association and state livestock sanitary commissioner, was recently instrumental in getting emergency funds to help combat tuberculosis and Bang's disease in his state until the next legislature convenes to consider the question of regular appropriations for such work.

Don Short of Medora, N. D., past president of the North Dakota Stockmen's Association, has been appointed to a five-year term on the North Dakota Livestock Sanitary Board. The appointment fills a vacancy caused by the death of **M. D. Graham** of Minot.

Agriculture Secretary **Clinton P. Anderson** has presented the Medal of Merit to **Thomas E. Wilson**, chairman of the board of **Wilson & Co.**, Chicago meat packers. President Truman awarded the medal in recognition of Mr. Wilson's contribution to the war effort as the originator of the fat salvage program.

At Colorado Springs, **E. S. Keithley**, supervisor of the Pike National Forest for 20 years, retired on Apr. 30. . . . **Ralph R. Hill** has taken charge of wildlife activities for the division of wildlife and range management, Rocky Mountain region; he succeeds **Barry C. Park**, transferred to Custer National Forest in Montana. . . . Announcement comes from Secretary Anderson of the appointment of **O. V. Wells** as chief of the BAE, USDA. His predecessor is **Howard R. Tolley**, now affiliated with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

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Obituaries

Cesar Kleberg, vice-president of the King Ranch in Texas, passed away in Kingsville, Tex., in April. He was 72 years old. He was prominent in the development of South Texas and the town of Kingsville and had a hand in many of the public affairs of Texas.

Joseph W. Wilson, dean of county agents in Nevada, died suddenly in early May. He was 55 years old. He organized the first Farm Bureau in Nevada in 1918. He had worked in Elko County since 1924.

W. W. O'Bryan, prominent stockman of southeastern Kansas, died in Fort Scott, Kan., in early April. He was 75. He had long been an active and progressive member of the Kansas Livestock Association.

A prominent Idaho cattleman, J. Walter Jackson, passed away in March at the age of 72. . . . At Carlsbad, N. M., James L. (Tim) White, the first known white man to explore the Carlsbad Caverns, died. He was 63. . . . Archibald (Archie) MacPhail Kane is dead at Lewiston, Ida. The 85-year-old native of Scotland was one of the oldest and best known herdsmen in the country. . . . Death came to Herbert L. Bowyer of Pinal County, Ariz. Born in England 72 years ago, Mr. Bowyer had made his ranch home near Oracle for many years.

Stockmen's BOOKSHELF

"Losses in Transit and from Disease in Marketing Livestock" reports that dead and cripples in transit have increased since 1942, due primarily to truck shortages, overloads, lack of labor and poor equipment. Rail shipments are shown as safer than truck transit. One-third of all cattle hides, it is revealed, were damaged by grubs in 1944. The booklet is issued by The National Livestock Loss Prevention Board.

A new booklet on Home Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables has been issued by the Department of Agriculture. It contains complete information on every step necessary to the process.

Newly off the presses is the 75th Annual Report of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company. The slick 40-pager is copiously illustrated with interesting on-the-scene cuts.

Extension Bulletin 665, "2,4-D for Weed Control in Oregon," has been issued by the Oregon State System of Higher Education, Federal Cooperative

Extension Service, Oregon State College, Corvallis. A complete survey.

"Wiring the Farmstead," revised bulletin put out by the Extension Service of Kansas State College, can be obtained at offices of county agents in Kansas or direct from the Extension Service at Manhattan.

BREED NOTES

A new breed of American Brahman cattle is on the way at the D. Guerra & Sons ranch, McAllen, Tex., and the Esteban Garcia ranch, Brooks County, Tex., from 13 blooded bulls imported recently to the United States from Mexico but originally from Brazil, we read in Coastal Cattleman. These bulls are from an original strain in India, bred for physical endurance in tropical climates. They have been bred to 250 purebred Brahman cows and first calves are due in January.

Oklahoma's Kay County Hereford Breeders Association is now the Kansas-Oklahoma Hereford Breeders Association. The change in name was prompted by increasing consignments to the group's sale from Kansas. Ross E. Burks is president and Marsh B. Woodruff, secretary, both of Blackwell, Okla.

Colorado Hereford Breeders Association members are talking of setting up in Denver a permanent office with full-time secretary to help publicize and merchandise the state's output of registered seedstock, according to the Record Stockman.

Among new breed organizations is the Pike's Peak Hereford Association. Directors are W. D. Corley, Jr., Fred Leck, R. E. Johnson, Raymond Lewis and G. M. Friezies, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

President elected at the annual meeting in Abilene of the West Texas Hereford Association was D. J. Jefferies of Abilene who is also president of the West Texas Fair Association. He succeeded Roy Largent of Merkel. First vice-president is Henry Arledge of Seymour. Mrs. Rupert Harkrider of Abilene is secretary-treasurer.

Attention is called to a correction in the dates of the Raton Hereford Sale at Raton, N. M. Shown in last month's sales calendar as Nov. 14-15, these now appear correctly as Nov. 19-20.

Pick-ups:

Prolactin is a milk hormone which regulates the maternal instinct in animals. In experiments it has caused roosters to sit on eggs and tomcats to give milk.

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WESTERN OREGON hay growers are enthusiastic about their buck rakes, says M. G. Huber, extension agricultural engineer at Oregon State College. "One man said he wouldn't take \$2,000 for his home-made machine if he couldn't make another. He puts up from 60 to 75 tons of hay which used to require hiring from one to five or six additional men. With the buck rake he handles the crop alone except for a boy to drive the derrick horse." The power buck rakes consist essentially of two units, the rake and the power unit, says Mr. Huber. They may be mounted on stripped autos, trucks, or rubber-tired wheel tractors or even track layer tractors.

THE WEED KILLER 2,4-D is not the entire answer to control of bindweed and other perennial weeds, says Bruce J. Thornton of Colorado's experiment station at Fort Collins. After checking experimental weed control plots, he declared "No 100 per cent kills of creeping perennials have been observed, and in many instances definite failures have been recorded. Many of the latter may be due to improper conditions attending application, resulting in part, at least, from lack of knowledge of the proper requirements. Except in the case of lawn weeds, results in Colorado in general have been disappointing in view of the early claims made for 2,4-D herbicides."

THE JOURNAL of the American Veterinary Medical Association hints that the common oil can, taken so much for granted, has hidden talents well worth uncovering. "It is," says the journal, "the handiest and most reliable instrument conceivable for applying medicine over and into the body. . . . It's a one-hand instrument," and concludes somewhat slyly that the lowly state of the homely gadget will probably remain what it is "until some instrument manufacturer provides an esthetic squirt can that looks fearfully and wonderfully made, and costs \$1.50 instead of 15 cents."

FROM the Soil Conservation Service comes an interesting commentary on farm production in the war years. During World War II, it is pointed out, only 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 acres of land unsuited to cultivation are estimated to have been broken up. During and immediately after World War I the plow-up amounted to about 30,000,000 acres.

The "dust bowl" of the 1930's has been charged largely to that plow-up.

A. W. WILLIS, agricultural extension economist at the University of Wyoming, thinks sheepmen and stockmen of his state whose ranches and equipment are adaptable to sheep would be wise to stay in the business, rather than to shift to cattle. He bases his advice on careful consideration of the wool and textile situation and the number of stock sheep in the country Jan. 1, 1946, as compared with beef and hog conditions.

EVIDENCE that open spaces favor modern forms of transportation is found in a Kansas survey by the University of Wichita. This discloses that 510 of every 10,000 farm families have made definite plans to purchase airplanes. Such plans have also been made by 577 of each 10,000 village families, while only 133 out of 10,000 urban families entertain thoughts of personally owned means of air travel.

"WITH wartime restrictions removed, farm production for human use is likely to continue its increase stimulated by the war and could easily be 10 per cent greater a decade hence, assuming average weather, reasonably full employment and adequate market outlets," says Glen T. Barton, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in Agricultural Situation. Livestock production, he says, will increase "through a continuation of better breeding, reduced death losses, and a continued diversion of feed as horse and mule numbers decline."

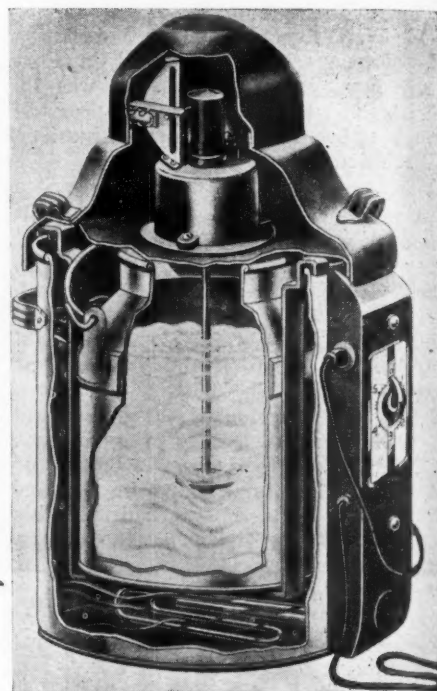
NEW MEXICO STOCKMAN reports that cows which were showered with dust from the first atomic explosion near the White Sands proving grounds and which developed gray hair from the experience are thriving. Tests are still in progress to determine what if any effects the animals suffered from the explosion.

A SYNTHETIC CHEMICAL developed during the war and known as antu (alpha-naphthyl-thiourea) promises better rat control on farms. It is said to be an efficient rat-killer, with the added advantage of greater safety to humans and other animals than offered by other rat poisons with the possible exception of squill.

THE MAINTENANCE of good live-

stock herds and flocks "as a feed conservation measure" is advised by M. H. McDonald, animal husbandman of the NDAC extension service at Fargo, N. D. He points out that at least two-thirds of the feed used by livestock in his state is feed which would not be available for human use in any other form than as meat or milk.

PREDATORS numbering 38,236 were eliminated in South Dakota from Apr. 1, 1945, to May 1, 1946. Bounty claims totaled \$226,155, of which \$38,219 was raised since last July by a 2-cents-a-head assessment on sheep and cattle except those in feedlots.



This newly introduced two-gallon electric pasteurizer sells for \$45. The unit operates from an ordinary 60-cycle, 110-volt line, provides automatic timing and temperature control and uniform heating features, and conforms to U. S. Public Health Service requirements for proper pasteurization as a safeguard against milk-born diseases in rural areas.

IN IDAHO, fly-control demonstrations with DDT in dairy barns and elsewhere, under supervision of the state experiment station, have given such good results that between 15 and 20 custom fly-spraying units are expected to be in operation by next summer. Custom sprayers will probably maintain headquarters in towns and work out from there, basing charges for the work on either the amount of spray applied and its strength, or by area of surface covered.

A MILLING company at Longmont, Colo., has bought the first portable alfalfa dehydrator in the United States. The unit, a complete mill, is 50 feet long, and mows, chops, dehydrates, grinds and sacks the hay. Capacity of the dryer,

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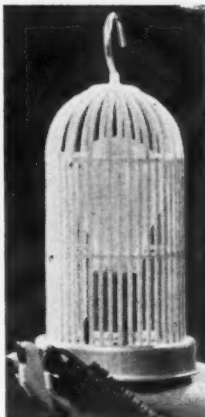
which may also be used for beet tops, is 36 tons a day.

FOLLOWING a visit there with a subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Congressman Ben F. Jensen of Iowa has made the statement that while Alaska can absorb a few settlers, it is still far from ready for any rush of land-hungry veterans and other would-be pioneers. In the interests of saving them from disappointment, he emphasized the drawbacks and limitations they must be prepared to meet.

SWIFT & CO., "guided by the expanded livestock production throughout a wide area surrounding Jackson, Miss., and the progressive steps taken to continue the development of improved herds and flocks," has selected that city as the site for a new meat packing plant.

THE WILDLIFE Management Institute, a new organization to promote the "restoration and wise management of wildlife," has established headquarters in Washington, D. C. The corporation is headed by Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, former director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

This patented device kills insects by attracting them to the light at night. It consists of the usual electric light bulb with a wire screen coated with DDT crystals. Moths, mosquitoes, night-flying beetles and other annoying bugs drawn to the light succumb when they reach it and thus cease to be a problem in the home or on the porch. Looks handy.



A Bureau of Agricultural Economics table points out that the amount of protein in all feed consumed in 1941-42 was about 31,000,000 tons, of which 18,000,000 tons, or 58 per cent, were derived from hay and pasture sources. This left about 7,500,000 tons from feed grains, or 25 per cent with about 8 per cent from high protein concentrates, and other minor items for the rest. They claim dairy cows took 34 per cent, hogs 20 per cent, poultry 15 per cent, horses and mules 14 per cent and beef cattle 11 per cent of the protein.

Traffic Notes

Traffic Manager Chas. E. Blaine, Phoenix, Ariz., attended hearings by Interstate Commerce Commission in Ex Parte 148 and Ex Parte 162. The railroads have asked that the increases granted several years ago under Ex

Parte 148 (3 per cent on livestock) which have been suspended for about three years be put back into effect. Hearings are to be held throughout the country on the new application of the railroads for 25 per cent increase in freight rates.

Mr. Blaine, in calling attention to the fact that drive-in receipts at public markets have again shown a decline, furnishes USDA figures released in March on 68 markets for the years 1944 and 1945, as follows:

Percentage of Receipts					
Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep Lambs	Horses
1944	59.2	66.6	66.7	32.3	40.8
1945	58.1	65.0	60.3	34.3	40.2

The report for the 17 principal markets shows the following:

Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep Lambs
1944	61.10	72.13	70.77	35.55
1945	61.83	70.76	65.75	37.62

WESTERN LIVESTOCK AND RANGE REPORT

RANGE and pasture feed conditions in the West were generally good except in dry areas of the Southwest, according to the May 1 report of the Denver western livestock office of BAE. Livestock was in good condition and had made seasonal gains except in the areas that were dry with short feed, the report added.

Feed on western ranges showed about the usual seasonal improvement in condition during April; range and pasture feed in the North developed early, with dry conditions regarding new growth in parts of the Southwest.

In general, cattle were said to be in good condition, except in southwestern dry areas where there were a few thin cattle. Weather conditions were favorable in northern sections and cattle made good gains after coming through the winter in good shape. Cattle showed some shrink in the dry areas, and dry feed conditions in the Southwest forced some movement of cattle and an early movement of cattle to northern pastures. The outlook for grass beef improved in California. Calf crop prospects were very good, with calves developing well except in dry sections. The strong demand for stocker cattle continued.

Sheep wintered well in northern sections, with generally favorable weather during April. Late lamb crop prospects were generally good in northern states.

Answers to Livestock Quiz (On Page 32)

- a: LIVErpool
- b: STOCKholm
- a: LIVELihood
- b: STOCKade
- a: LIVEr
- b: STOCKy
- a: LIVEner
- b: STOCKinet
- a: LIVElong
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- b: STOCKyard
- a: LIVEdo
- b: STOCKbroker
- a: LIVErwurst
- b: STOCKman

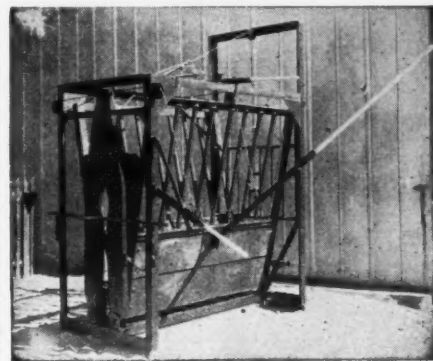
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American Cattle Producer, \$1; Arizona Stockman, \$1; Southeastern Cattleman, \$1; The Sheepman, \$1; Polled Hereford, m., \$2; Pacific Stockman, \$1; Western Livestock Reporter, w., \$1.50; Hog Breeder, \$2; Sheep Breeder, \$1; Coastal Cattleman, \$1; Chester White (hog) World, \$1; Berkshire (hog) News, \$1.

Horses

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Bees

Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1.50; Beekeeper's Item, \$1; American Bee Journal, \$1.50.

Farming

The Country Book, \$1; Co-operative (farmers') Digest, \$2; Farmers Digest, \$2.

Pigeons

American Pigeon Journal (squab fancy), \$1.50.

Poultry

Cackle & Crow, \$1; Poultry Billboard, m., \$1.

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Small Stock (rabbits, covies, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit, m., \$1; Intern. Comm. Rabbit Journal, m., \$1; Rabbit Raiser, m., \$1; American Angora Rabbit, m., \$1; American Small Stock Farmer, m., \$50.

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Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

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The Soybean Digest, \$1.50; New Agriculture (sugar beets only), \$2; Modern Game Breeding (pheasants) \$3; Canary Journal, \$2; Canary World, \$1.50; Dairy Farmer's Digest, \$1; Game Breeder and Sportsman, \$2.50; Tail-wagger, m., (dogs), \$2.50; World-Wide (Stamp) Swapper, 3 yrs., \$1; Embers, b. m., Verse, Liter., \$2.

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Around the World

FROM an article on British Honduras in the USDA publication, Foreign Agriculture, it can be seen that the raising of livestock is not organized in that country but merely "a casual addition to agriculture." Government efforts are being made to aid the industry by improving hog and cattle breeds, and animals of good strains have been imported for the purpose.

* * *

THE Meat Trades' Journal, published in London, carries a statement from a Japanese government report submitted to U. S. occupation authorities which estimates that 170,000 horses will be slaughtered for food in 1946. Military horses considered unfit for farm work will be included.

* * *

A VACCINE developed in wartime and which makes cattle immune to rinderpest, a fatal disease common among cattle herds in China, may now help that country stave off famine. The disease is said to hinder agriculture in the Far East immeasurably, reducing both meat supplies and grain crops (since cattle are used there both as food and as draft animals). The Canadian and American governments have given to UNRRA 1,000,000 doses of vaccine.

Chicago Slates Shows

Increased prize lists in many of the breeds that will be featured at Chicago's 1946 International Live Stock Exposition have been announced. The show will take place Nov. 30 to Dec. 7 after a wartime lapse of four years. Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn prize lists amount to \$6,000 per breed (approximately 100 per cent increases over 1941) and a \$2,000 classification will be given for Polled Shorthorns (the same as in 1941).

Further plans announced by Manager B. H. Heide include the return of the grain and hay show, the world's largest crop show; increased prize lists in the swine and sheep classes, with draft horse prizes about the same as for 1941, and the inclusion of the junior livestock feeding contest, the collegiate and junior livestock judging contests and the spectacular horse shows.

On Oct. 28-29 premiums totaling \$5,320 will be offered in a Feeder Cattle Show. This is the largest cash prize list for a competition of this kind in the country, and covers four classes: steer and heifer calves and yearling steers and heifers in carlots of 20 head each.

Besides the thousands of geographical names we have borrowed from Indian languages, about 1,700 other Indian words have come into English usage—among them, "barbecue."

CALENDAR

June 4-6—Wyoming Stock Growers Assn. convention, Laramie.
June 7-8—South Dakota Stock Growers Assn. convention, Chamberlain.
June 10-11—North Dakota Stockmen's Assn. convention, Bismarck.
June 13-15—Nebraska Stock Growers Assn. convention, Omaha.
June 20-22—Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Assn. convention, Canon City.
June 21-22—Osage County (Okla.) cattlemen's convention and tour, Pawhuska.
July 19-21—Gunnison Cattlemen's Days, Gunnison, Colo.
Aug. 5-10—North Montana State Fair, Great Falls.
Aug. 13-14—New Mexico Wool Growers' ram sale, Albuquerque.
Aug. 18-19—Executive committee meeting, National Wool Growers Assn., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Aug. 20-21—National ram sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Oct. 5-12—Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Ore.
Nov. 2-6—Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.
Nov. 16-24—Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
JAN. 8-10, 1947—ANNUAL CONVENTION, AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSN., AT PHOENIX, ARIZ.
Jan. 10-18—National Western Stock Show, Denver.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	May 21, 1946	May 14, 1945
Steers—Choice	\$16.50-18.00	\$16.25-17.75
Steers—Good	15.75-17.25	15.00-16.75
Steers—Medium	13.50-16.25	12.50-15.25
Vealers—Gd.-Ch.	14.50-17.00	14.25-16.50
Calves—Gd.-Ch.	13.50-15.00	12.75-14.00
F. & S. Steers—Gd.-Ch.	15.00-16.75	13.50-15.50
F. & S. Steers—Cm.-Md.	11.50-14.75	11.25-13.50
Hogs—Gd.-Ch. (200-240 lbs.)	14.85 only	14.75 only
Lambs—Gd.-Ch.	16.85-17.50	15.40-15.75
Ewes—Gd.-Ch. (shorn)	8.00- 8.50	7.50- 8.50

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT

	New York May 16, 1946	New York May 15, 1945
Steer & Heifer—Ch.	\$21.80-22.80	\$21.50-22.50
Steer & Heifer—Gd.	20.80-21.80	20.50-21.50
Cow—Commercial	18.80-19.80	18.50-19.50
Veal—Choice	21.80-22.80	21.50-22.50
Veal—Good	20.80-21.80	20.50-21.50
Lamb—Choice	26.50-27.50	26.00-27.00
Pork Loin—8-12 lb.	26.00-27.25	25.25-26.50

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	(In thousands of pounds)	May 1 1946	Apr. 1 1946	May 1 1945	May 1 Avg.
Frozen Beef	135,575	150,172	183,570	140,613	
Cured Beef	5,346	7,009	6,654	12,716	
Total Pork	377,981	396,753	294,448	594,395	
Lamb, Mutton	11,578	15,513	11,541	10,348	
Lard and Rend.					
Pork Fat	70,548	80,438	53,766	231,025	
Total Poultry	256,333	320,027	117,755	95,631	

LIVESTOCK AT STOCKYARDS

	(In thousands)	April 1946	4-Mo. Total 1946	1945
RECEIPTS				
Cattle	1,653	1,701	6,279	6,739
Calves	493	494	1,708	1,881
Hogs	2,472	1,934	10,980	9,393
Sheep & Lambs	1,984	1,737	7,880	7,402
STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS				
Cattle	324	291	984	956
Calves	41	49	132	134
Hogs	46	41	190	186
Sheep & Lambs	142	181	626	617
SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION—				
Cattle	715	979	3,645	4,624
Calves	445	477	1,796	2,054
Hogs	3,858	3,066	17,102	15,105
Sheep & Lambs	1,736	1,507	7,350	6,925

CREDIT FOR PICTURES

The cover picture was taken by Henle on the A Bar A Ranch in Wyoming. Pp. 9, 10, courtesy Pacific Stockman; P. 20, courtesy Kansas Stockman, publication of the Kansas Live Stock Association.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER